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FEBRUARY 1985 VOL. 7 NO. 2
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AMERICAN

SURVIVAL

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GUIDE

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SHANGHAI SCHOOL: Shooting In the Dark

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FROGGIN': Dinner On a Gig

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TWO-TWENTY-TWO: Handcrank Firepower



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6 GI M-65 Field Jacket

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#0107W0: Woodland Camo. \$49.95 Sale \$39.95

GI M-65 Jacket Liner

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7 Little Black Box

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3 Boy's Jungle Fatigue Suit

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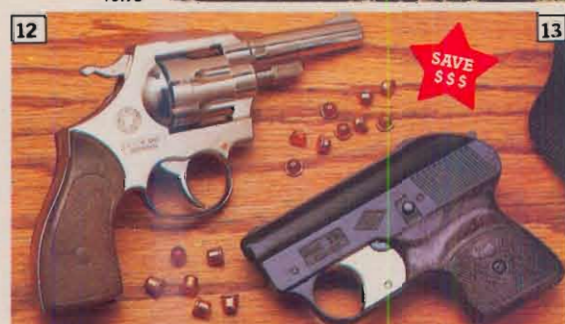
#0157J0 Jacket \$14.95

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#1721G0 \$6.95



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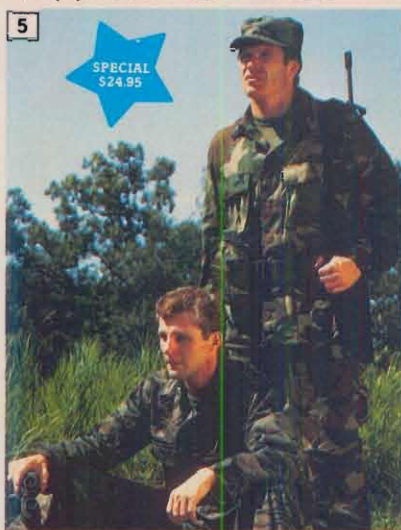


5 U.S. Military Fatigues

Latest issue. Heavy-duty blend of 50/50 cotton-nylon with special reinforcement in elbows, seat and knees. Jacket has 4 large cargo pockets. Pants have 2 slash pockets, 2 rear pockets, 2 large cargo pockets on legs. Jacket: specify S (33-37), M (37-41), L (41-45), XL (45-up). Pants: specify S (27-31), M (31-35), L (35-39), XL (39-43). Available in Woodland Camouflage (W) USMC Tiger-stripe (50/50 cotton-poly) (T), DayDesert (D).

#0141J0 Jacket \$29.95 Sale \$24.95

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#0127G0 OD Green \$11.95

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- GI Plastic Canteen #3619G0 \$1.95
- GI Stainless Cup #361600 \$11.95
- GI Canteen Cover #3618G0 \$6.95



17 Camouflage Ranger Vest

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23 USAF L-2B Flight Jacket

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AMERICAN SURVIVAL GUIDE

VOLUME 7, NUMBER 2 FEBRUARY, 1985

Self-Defense ★ Self-Reliance ★ Freedom



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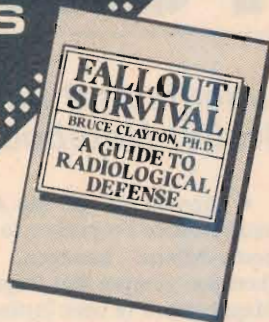
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COVER:

The Calico Two-Twenty-Two gets some exercise on the rollbar of a 4-wheel-drive vehicle. See Page 28. (Photo by Dave Epperson)

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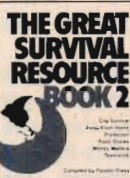
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by Bruce Clayton, Ph.D.

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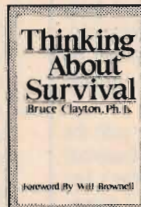
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by Bruce Clayton, Ph.D.

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TO THE POINT

*911, two handguns, students and Ellie,
all scribbled in a Survivalist Notebook . . .*

HERE ARE SOME entries from my survivalist notebook. Oddly, they read, "Dial 911." "What's the Country Coming To?" "Buy One Handgun at a Time, In a Given Store." "Carry Enough to Eat to Keep Your Energy Up and Overcome Disorders." Now let's take a closer look at these scribbles. Maybe we can make some sense out of 'em.

• Just a day or so ago, a would-be bank robber kidnapped a woman bank manager in her home. In the process, the bank manager let out some bloody-murder screams. A neighbor overheard the vociferous shouts, but thought *someone else* would dial 911 to summon the police. Consequently the police never arrived. At the bank, the heads-up manager lady convinced the felon that if the bank's flag weren't raised, absence of the banner would be sure to attract attention. So out went the gutsy manager and ran Ol' Glory up the bank's flagpole—in the upside-down position, the international distress signal. The international error was spied by a number of people who didn't know what is meant by flying the U.S. flag inverted. Police were alerted by a drive-up customer who'd been told of the robbery-in-progress by the teller-in-the-window. Meantime, while the robber was waiting patiently for the electronic time clock to open the bank's vault, the manager gathered up her people, like a mother hen with chicks, and hustled these hostage/employees out a side door to safety. A psychiatrist who interviewed everybody after the holdup declared all to be survivors, rather than victims. The unsuccessful stickup gentleman tried to shoot himself, twice, but, as luck would have it, his handgun jammed.

• Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, is heart and soul an Ivy League institution: expensive, uppercrust, chosen-few, preppy, etc. The students wear neckties to class and, when they graduate from Brown, they are welcomed in circles of government, industry, business, and so forth, cream of the crop. But, what those university students did, voting 1,044 to 678, in a non-binding referendum, was to request the student health service to stockpile cyanide pills in order for members of the student body to commit suicide immediately in event of a nuclear attack on the U.S. Is non-survivalism gaining hold with those uppercrust, chosen-few, cream-of-the-crop kids? I guess it is. To me, it's tragic, the idea of taking one's own life, not *fighting* to survive. At the very least, give it "The Old College Try." Note that; think about it.

• Suppose you go into Ace's Hardware and Firearms Emporium to buy your wife a home-defense handgun. While you're there you glimpse that Ruger Redhawk .44 Magnum you've been lusting after all these years—and those Christmas bonus bucks are burning a hole in your hip pocket. You buy *both* handguns from ol' Ace. What you may not know is that you've also "Made the List." If you buy two or more pistols or revolvers in one store, the proprietor is obligated by federal law to fill out Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms form No. 3310.4—**WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE AND WITHOUT YOUR PERSONAL SIGNATURE**—and to send it to the Treasury Department where it is keyboarded into the Great Computer. If you buy one handgun at a time in different stores, no problem, and no one will file a 3310.4 on you. Put this in your notebook, too, and shop around. It's too late for me. I bought two at once.

• Ellie Hawkins—what a great name!—climbed the northwest face of Half Dome in Yosemite National Park. The 100-pound woman, climbing solo, hauled 130 pounds of food, water, and mountaineering gear up the almost sheer granite face—4,800 feet up. In the process, the 34-year-old climbing instructor used up much more energy than she had food to resupply necessary nutrients. She lost about 9 pounds, almost 10 percent of her total body weight during the 10-day climb. One more thing about this tough little lady: She has a learning disability: dyslexia, seeing words or letters backward. She said, "I know I have a problem, so I pay more attention to detail. In climbing, that is very important." I should think so. Recognition of problems, and attention to detail, are integral parts of the process of successful survival. Anyone who follows Ellie Hawkins' example is likely to stay alive, no matter what. Take note.

Those are some bits from my Survivalist Notebook: ballpoint scrawls that are ideas I wish to remember. I know how to deal with screams and upside-down U.S. flags near banks: Dial 911. I simply don't know how to regard apathetic college kids: I'll think some more—maybe grieve—about this note. I just learned about form No. 3310.4: I should have noted it earlier, but I thought I'd pass the information along to you. And, well, Ellie Hawkins: to me she's an inspiration, a survivor, and some kind of lady. Good on 'er.

Keep a *Survivalist Notebook* yourself. Sometimes it makes interesting reading.—
Dave Epperson.

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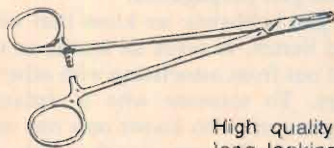
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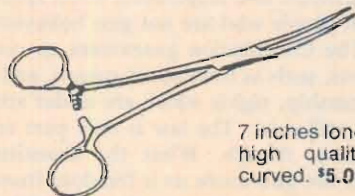
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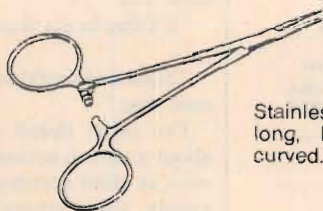
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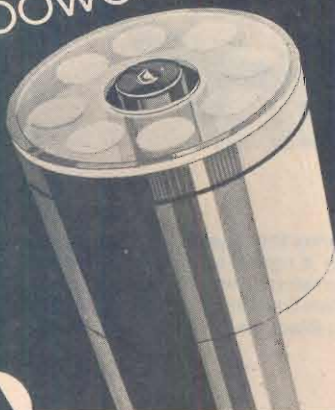
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BE PREPARED

*When you talk of deadly force, think before
you speak—anti-gunners may be listening...*

By Tony Lesce

I DON'T CARE! I'd shoot the no good
...!"

These words came from an acquaintance who is a dedicated gun hobbyist, handgunner, and competitive shooter. We were sitting in a diner, having coffee after a match, and discussing the law of deadly force used in self-defense.

Bill (not his true name) was telling me how the law in this state allows a householder to shoot an intruder, provided he is inside the house. Bill told me that if he were to come home and find a stranger inside his apartment, he'd shoot without hesitation.

I posed the question: "What if he's an air conditioning repairman or plumber that your landlord let in?"

"That's just too bad," was the answer. "I'd shoot, and ask questions later!"

Listening to Bill, I got an eerie feeling. I wondered if he spoke this way in front of others, and what impression he'd give by such statements. He spoke with such force and conviction that nobody would think he was just joking. I felt uneasy listening to him, realizing that this man would be giving valuable ammunition to anti-handgun advocates with his words. Even people who are undecided on the issue might feel that handguns should be closely controlled to keep them out of the hands of people such as Bill.

Hard Words—He's not the only one I've heard speak this way over the years. There have been others who, however sincere and well-meaning they may have been, did not stop to think how their words would sound to someone else.

Many times I've heard sincere, responsible men and women say:

"He ought to be shot!"; or...

"They ought to take him out and shoot him!"; or...

"I'd like to get that guy in my sight!"; or...

"Someone ought to gun him down like a mad dog."

I've often heard people talk this way about a person accused of a heinous crime, such as child murder. Undoubtedly, these people have strong feelings about the guilty person, and certainly whoever's guilty deserves the most the law can throw at him (or her). However, an indignant statement suggesting shooting someone out-of-hand is easy to misinterpret. It mirrors vigilante action, and disregard for due process, offensive to some people.



This is a mouth: use it wisely when
you speak of guns, or not at all.

Words—Such casual statements, delivered in momentary anger, can persuade a listener that the speaker is far too irresponsible to own a gun. It's important to remember that many people don't think very clearly, especially about very emotional issues such as gun control. They easily over-generalize, assuming that the actions of one gun owner are typical of all. Also they often confuse handgunners with other gun owners, hunters, and other categories, and this ignorance makes them ripe for anti-gun propaganda.

As gun hobbyists, we know that we're a varied bunch. It takes all kinds, as we've found out from associating with other gun owners. To someone who is unfamiliar with guns and who knows only one or two shooters, the few represent the whole. He'll draw his conclusions from what he sees and hears. This is why it's so important to be discreet and responsible when speaking with people who are not gun hobbyists.

The Constitution guarantees us certain rights, such as freedom of speech, and gun ownership, rights which are under attack, but still exist. The law is only part of the picture, though. What the Constitution does not guarantee us is freedom from the consequences of our actions. In this, it's up to us and our good judgment and discretion.

Gun owners, in general, and handgunners in particular, must realize that words uttered in haste, anger, or at the

(Continued on page 62)



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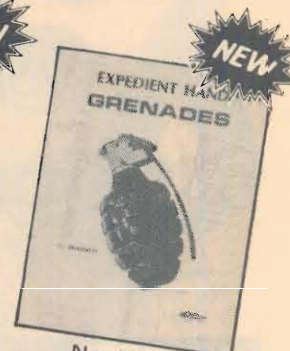
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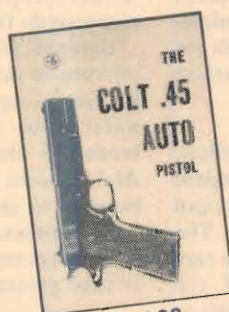
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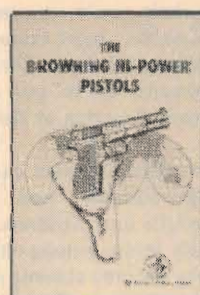
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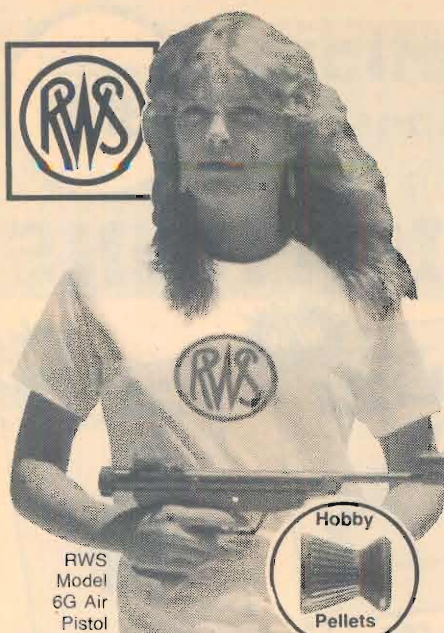
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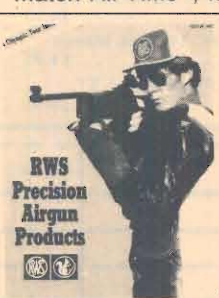
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WHAT IF?

Giardia has spread across the continent. Here's what to do . . .

By Christine Miller

TREKKING through the wilderness, you discover a sparkling stream, cascading over clean rocks. You're hot, and thirsty. A cool, pure drink from the stream seems more inviting than the warm, chlorine-smelling supply in your canteen. You drink deeply, letting the cold liquid bathe your face. Ahhh! You're refreshed. You fill your canteen from the creek. You're a self-reliant woodsman/survivalist, living off the land, right?

Wrong! Likely you've exposed yourself to *Giardia lamblia*, most common microscopic parasite in the U.S. These cysts are now so pervasive as to put all surface waters in North America at risk.

Epidemic—*Giardia* cysts cause yellow, foul-smelling diarrhea and abdominal cramps in adults and children. Cases can be particularly severe among children. The condition may become chronic and, in rare circumstances, cause ulceration of the intestine. Clearly, individual survivalists or survival groups afflicted with *Giardia* would be unable to function efficiently in defensive roles, or simply in routine daily tasks.

Giardia cysts became prominent as a result of a waterborne epidemic that struck Colorado several years ago. The infection, initiated by human backpackers and campers, now has spread to beavers, muskrats, domestic cattle, sheep, and even to the black crown night heron, all of which continue to re-infect and spread *Giardia*. A high percentage of dogs are carriers.

Human Waste—Poor sanitation habits contribute to the spread of *Giardia*. Careless waste management and unsanitary food preparation are common avenues of contamination. Some child day care centers and senior citizen homes are experiencing *Giardia* problems.

Giardia cysts are hearty, resistant organisms—survivors. They're equipped with sucking discs which allow them to resist normal peristaltic travel through the human intestinal tract, where they assume a parasitic existence. Outside the host, *Giardia* cysts may survive for months, when provided with moist conditions.

Causes—Main causes of continued spread of *Giardia* is human and animal wastes that find their way into standing or running water, and then into municipal reservoirs. Many city water filtration systems are incapable of removing *Giardia*



The *Giardia lamblia* cyst, here highly magnified, causes debilitating intestinal problems that may become chronic.

from drinking water. Human sewage that is not properly treated continues and compounds the problem.

Because *Giardia* cysts are only a few microns in size, a super-effective filtration system is required to remove them from water. The EPA is researching better means to identify and isolate the cysts. And concern is growing about the rising number of infection incidents. Until corrective measures are in place—and when present systems fail—it becomes necessary to take precautions.

Avoidance—Don't drink *untreated* water. Boil drinking water to kill the cysts. Boiling may not kill all bacteria and viruses. If the water appears cloudy, strain it through a filter to remove debris and organic matter. Then bring it to a rapid boil for at least 10 minutes. Boiling is *best*.

However, if boiling is not feasible, two methods remain for use against *Giardia*: chlorination and iodination. These methods aren't considered as effective as boiling, but may reduce or eliminate *Giardia*, especially when chlorine/iodine contact is over a long term, and the chemicals are used in adequate concentrations.

Chlorination and iodination require detailed instructions. Write to the State of New Mexico, Health and Environment Department, P.O. Box 968, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0968, for a free pamphlet on how to use these chemicals.

Filters—Water filters reduce or eliminate the number of cysts, and thus are reasonably effective in curtailment of *Giardia*. Effective filters are the Seagull, Katadyn, and Notox. If filter manufacturers claim protection from *Giardia*, ask for supporting documentation.

If you believe you have contracted a case of *Giardia*, consult a physician. Prescription drugs are the only certain means to clear your intestinal tract of the cysts. If you are committed to storage of medical supplies for survival, your kit should include quinacrine or metronidazole for treatment of *Giardia*. ●

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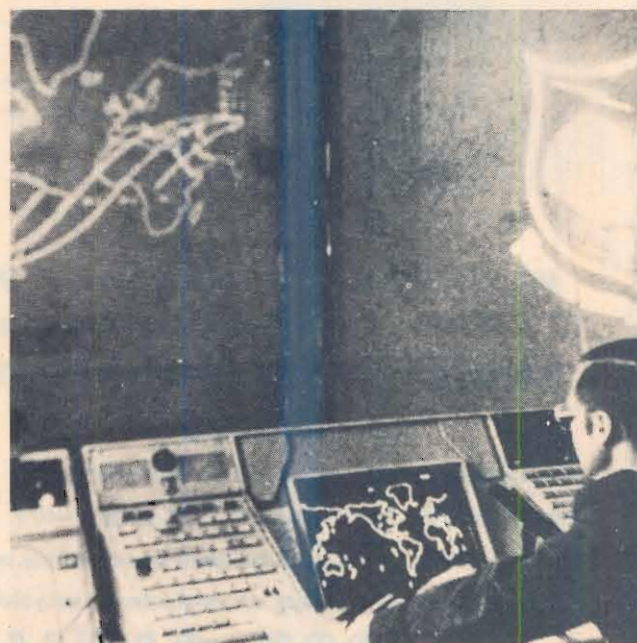
NORAD

Because of threats the U.S. now faces, the ability to perform the mission is an essential part of this nation's deterrent capacity . . .

By Michael Pietrantonio



This command post screen shows all known enemy aircraft positions, orbiting satellite paths, foreign submarine positions, and U.S. missile and aircraft status.



This will be the first location to receive warning of an enemy attack on the U.S.

A SLEEK TUBE of polished metal leaves its starting point. Following contours of the land, it begins its deadly journey. Heading ever closer to its target, miles click past at the rate of over 1,000 per hour. An observer on the ground would see only a blur. If the observer had been able to freeze frame its passing, his eyes would have been drawn to the only splash of color on the body of the cylinder. The hammer-and-sickle emblem on its blood-red background would have told the observer that his country is at war. Perhaps he would have been the only one to know.

It is the job of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) to insure that such a scenario never happens. NORAD is entrusted with the responsibility

to be the eyes and ears of the U.S. and Canada. Established in the 1950s, NORAD's mission was to insure an adequate warning time and provide detailed information to the National Command Authorities on the heading and likely targets of Soviet bombers engaged in an attack on North America. In those almost slow-motion days, warning time could be measured in hours. The only weapon with capability to deliver a nuclear blow upon the U.S. was the Soviet manned bomber. The Soviet bombers themselves lacked sufficient power to carry bombs, which then were very bulky and heavy, as well as sufficient fuel to return home after the attack. They would have been flying "kamikaze" missions.

The Threat—In the 30 years since the establishment of NORAD, the threat to the U.S. has multiplied both in destructive capacity and in the methods of delivering that destruction. Where previously only manned slow-moving bombers presented a threat, the U.S. now faces supersonic bombers, land based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs), extremely accurate low-flying cruise missiles, multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicle (MIRV) warheads, and more.

NORAD's mission has not changed: It is to provide warning and details of an attack. Because of the threats the U.S. now faces, and by reason of warning times now measured in minutes, the ability of

NORAD to perform its mission has become an essential part of this nation's deterrent capacity. NORAD stands at the pinnacle of the deterrent triad of the United States. Without the information which NORAD will provide upon attack, two legs of the triad, the bombers and the ICBMs, are broken, and the nation is blind.

Early Threats—The 1950s dawned with a greater potential threat to the U.S. than it had ever faced. In 1949, the Soviet Union exploded its first atomic weapon, many years ahead of the predictions of the times. At that time, the only method for delivery of such a weapon was the manned strategic bomber. To counter this, the U.S. began to build a radar net across the northern and polar approaches to the continent to guard these zones which such bombers were expected to use. This radar net initially started as a grouping of radar listening posts based on ships, off-shore platforms, early-warning aircraft in the air, and land radar sites. By 1953, a radar line had been established, running unbroken from Alaska through Canada and Greenland to Iceland. The radar network was made up of three separate radar lines. Later it came to be known collectively by the name of one of them, the Distant Early Warning (DEW) line. When completed in 1957, the DEW line had provided the U.S. an increase in attack warning time of 60 percent, from 5 hours to 8 hours.

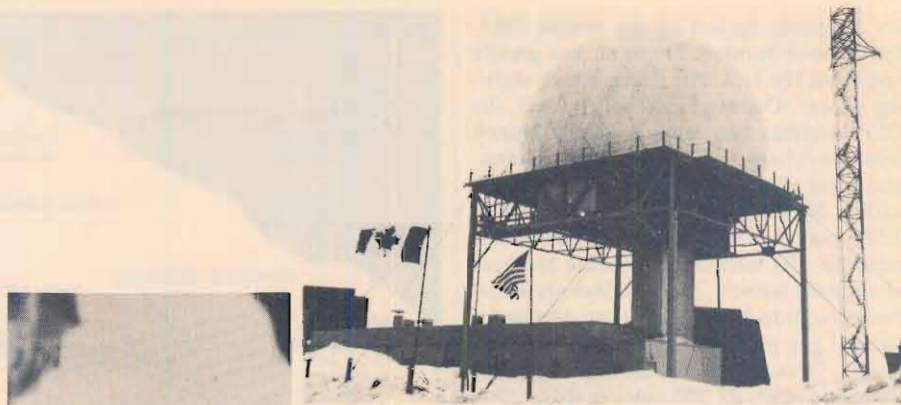
A year before the start of construction of the DEW line, the Air Force started a program to augment its "Continental" observation abilities, the Civilian Observation Corps. Thousands of observation posts across the country, some on rooftops, were manned by 300,000 civilian volunteers at the height of the program known as "Operation Skywatch."

In 1957, a new command called NORAD was established primarily to integrate the information coming in from the 6,000-mile-long DEW line and its hundreds of sites, and to use that information to provide attack warning and details to the National Command Authorities (NCA).

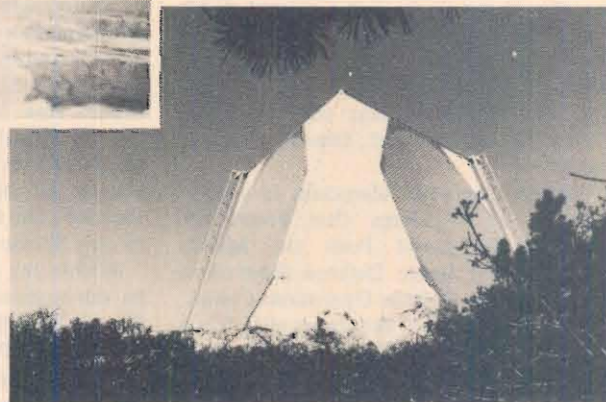
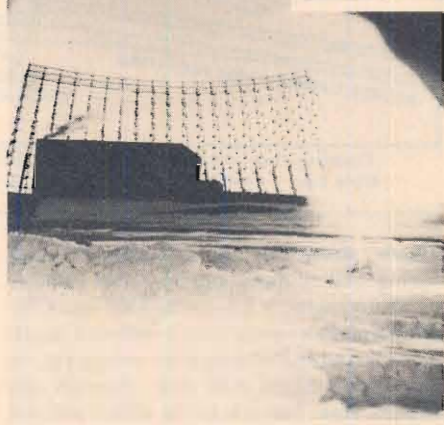
Toward the end of the '50s and in the '60s, a new threat emerged, the Soviet ICBM.

The DEW line, while still functioning in its intended role of bomber warning, also started to watch for ICBMs. Because bombers and ICBMs attack a target in distinctly different ways, the DEW line needed to be augmented with a radar specifically geared to detecting ICBMs. In the early 1960s, to answer this need, the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS) went on-line in the NORAD system.

BMEWS is a system of 3 separate radar facilities located in Clear, Alaska, Thule in Greenland, and Flyingdales in Britain. These sites had, and still have, an effective



The DEW line radar dome site was built in the 1950s to warn against manned bomber intrusion. The BMEWS radar picket fence site at Thule, Greenland, provides first warning of ballistic missile attack. This system went on-line in 1961. PAVE-PAWS radar at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, warns of submarine-launched missile attack on the U.S. All data from these radar sources is coordinated in NORAD headquarters in Colorado.



radar range of 3,000 miles each. Taken together, they form an almost impenetrable warning net against Soviet-launched ICBMs.

During the '60s, in recognition of the growing threat, NORAD headquarters was relocated to its present-day site in Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado. The Cheyenne Mountain complex will be detailed farther along in this article.

Modern Threat—In the late '60s came a new method for the delivery of nuclear weapons, the missile-carrying submarine. The Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM) presented a new and different threat. Because it could be launched closer to its target, and the trajectory of its flight is consequently much lower or "depressed," it is much more difficult to track on radar, and provides much shorter warning time before it strikes its target. More SLBMs launched in an attack on the U.S. would also be launched from well behind the DEW line and BMEWS radar screens, and would thus not show up on them.

To counter this threat, a new radar program, known as PAVE-PAWS, was created. PAVE is the Air Force acronym for electronic systems, and PAWS stands for "Phased Array Warning System." Two stations, one at Otis Air Force Base, Massachusetts, on the East Coast, and the other at Beale Air Force Base, California, on the West Coast, went on-line in the early 1980s.

Until PAVE-PAWS came on-line, Air Force generals were so worried about an attack on either coast by submarine, with little or no warning time, that they once decided to relocate inland all the bombers on the East Coast because a Yankee class Soviet submarine was detected a few hundred miles off the U.S. coast in a location which threatened a large number of bomber bases. PAVE-PAWS has extended the area covered by radar along both coasts, thus greatly reducing the possibility of a surprise attack launched by Soviet submarine.

In the early '70s, the U.S. also started to deploy early warning satellites. This satel-

NORAD

lite program, known by the initials DSP, for Defense Support Program, has greatly improved the U.S. Air Force attack warning system. Costing \$150 million each, the DSP satellites can sense a missile launch from anywhere within the Soviet Union, and most of the ocean area of the planet, within 50 seconds. The satellites weigh 2,500 pounds each, and use sophisticated infrared (IR) technology to sense the heat of a missile launch. The satellites are sensitive enough to have at one time detected a natural gas pipeline fire within the Soviet Union. Three satellites maintain geosynchronous orbits 22,300 miles in space. One satellite is located over South America, one remains stationary over the central Pacific, and one is at a fixed position over the Indian Ocean. Their data is sent to 2 DSP support locations, one at Buckley AFB, Colorado, the other at Alice Springs, in Australia. These facilities analyze the satellite data and route it to NORAD headquarters in Cheyenne, Colorado.

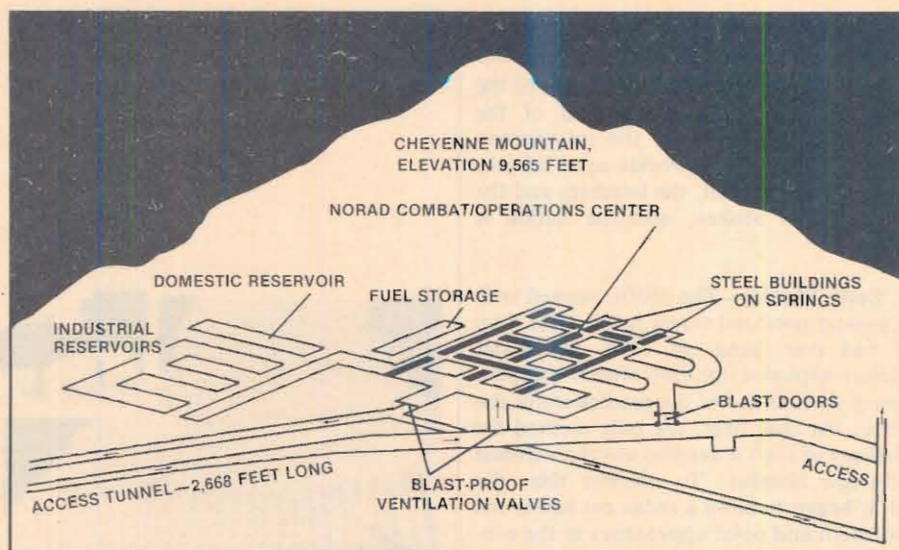
Heart and Brain—NORAD headquarters is the nerve center toward which radar nets, satellites, and sensors feed their information. The computers at NORAD digest this flood of incoming data and continually update the worldwide status of enemy and friendly nuclear forces.

Within Cheyenne Mountain is a complex of 15 buildings that house the NORAD Command Post: the Missile Warning and Space Defense Operations Center; an Air Defense Operations Center, which keeps track of the status of U.S. air defense forces; a U.S. Civil Defense National Warning Center; a NORAD weather support unit; and communications and intelligence units. A staff of 1,400 people is required to keep the Cheyenne Mountain complex in operation 24 hours a day, every day.

Construction of the NORAD Command Post started in 1961. Five years were required for completion of the facility at a cost of \$142 million. Explosives totalling 1 million pounds were used to remove 693,000 tons of granite. The result was almost 3 miles of tunnels and chambers created 1,400 feet inside Cheyenne Mountain. A total of 110,000 rock bolts were used to insure the integrity of the granite walls surrounding the chambers created by the blasting.

The 15 buildings within the complex are constructed of some 7,000 tons of 3/8 inch continuous weld steel plate. They are interconnected by freestanding, flexible walkways. Of the 15 buildings, 11 are 3 stories high. There is a usable total of 200,000 square feet of floor space.

To protect from the blast effects of nearby nuclear explosions, all the buildings stand upon springs. The springs, 1,319 of them in all, weigh 1,000 pounds each and are made of 3-inch steel rod.



Cutaway view shows Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado, NORAD headquarters interior. More than 1 million pounds of explosives were used to blast out tunnels and vaults.

Shock absorbers are attached to each spring unit to damp out vibration effects.

The complex is housed behind two massive steel doors which are positioned parallel to the tunnel through the mountain, so the blast effects will flow through the tunnel, from one side to the other, and not impact directly on the doors. The doors weigh 25 tons each and are set within the granite of the mountain 50 feet apart. Despite their size, they can be shut tightly in only 30 seconds.

Within the complex, the occupants will be self-sustaining for more than 30 days. Six 1,750-kilowatt generators supply power, with the fuel to run them coming from a built-in reservoir. Water for drinking is supplied from a 1.5-million-gallon reservoir, and from a 4.5-million-gallon reservoir to supply air conditioning and power plant operational needs. The air for the complex flows through radiological, biological and chemical filters, and is cleaner than outside air. Within the complex are 87 separate computers with which the center fulfills its mission.

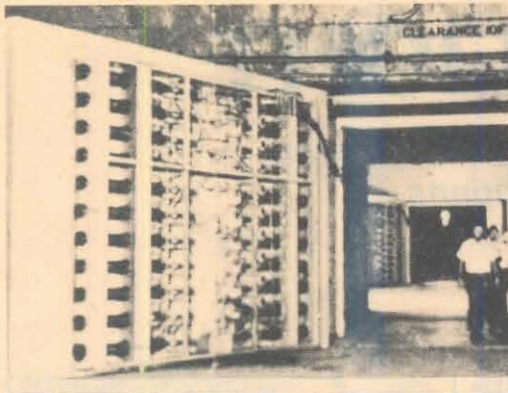
The information available to the controllers at NORAD is staggering. The need for this amount of information is based upon the mission of NORAD, to be able to provide an extremely accurate and rapid assessment of the nature of an attack launched upon the U.S. This assessment is updated continuously, and is provided to the National Command Authorities in order that they may base a response to the specific type of attack being made. Long past is the time when fighting a nuclear war involved both sides pressing a button to launch all they had at the other side. The NORAD computers are designed so that as data on an attack becomes available, the attack itself is classified into one of 5 categories. The categories are: (1) Urban Industrial Attack; (2) Missile Field Attack; (3) Bomber-Tanker Base Attack;

(4) Command and Control Center Attack; and (5) Attack on Washington, D.C., and the National Command Authorities.

While the Soviets might not provide an attack which will neatly fit into only one of these categories, the categories themselves are necessary so that a proper response can be made to either a single or multiple category attack. For example, an attack on U.S. missile fields would require Soviet use of its main force, ICBMs. The National Command Authorities would receive a threat assessment of a missile field attack. The response to such an attack would not be to hit Moscow; neither would it do much good to hit the Soviet ICBM sites because they would now be empty. The response, in keeping with the attack profile, might be against Soviet bomber fields or submarine bases, against a part of the offensive capacity of the USSR.

The attack categories are the end result of the threat assessment made by NORAD. It is passed on to the 3 other National Command Posts in the U.S., SAC headquarters at Offutt AFB, Nebraska; the National Military Command Center in the Pentagon; and the Alternate National Military Command Post at Rayon Rock, Pennsylvania. It is also available to the airborne National Emergency Airborne Command Post (NEACP) commanders, should they be required to assume operational command of remaining U.S. nuclear forces.

Displays at NORAD provide intelligence in visual form needed for an accurate attack assessment. Within minutes of the first alarm of a missile launch, which should come from the DSP satellites, NORAD computers provide the following information: The launch point for any missile fired; the predicted impact point for individual warheads; confidence level in the warning system, a measure of the confidence given to the information being dis-



These 25-ton doors can be sealed tightly in 30 seconds. They are designed to resist nuclear blast effects.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
BMEWS	Ballistic Missile Early Warning System
DEW	Distant Early Warning
DSP	Defense Support Program
ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
MIRV	Multiple Independently Targeted Reentry Vehicle
NCA	National Command Authorities
NEACP	National Emergency Airborne Command Post
NUDETS	Nuclear Detonations
SLBM	Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile

played by the NORAD system; the threat value of the attack, a measure of the threat posed by the attack (One missile aimed at an ICBM site has a much lower threat value than one aimed at New York City or Washington, D.C.); the class of missiles being tracked; the number of locations of any submarines launching missiles; the total number of individual launches; the number and locations or predicted impact points in the U.S. and Europe; time to impacts; status of U.S. communications and warning systems, and of U.S. retaliatory forces; individual attack assessments from single systems such as DSP bases, DEW line sites, etc.; and unified National Command Authority attack assessment.

All this information, including preliminary threat assessments, is used by commanders in the four National Command Posts in their issuance of the NCA threat assessment. The system is designed so that the President or acting Commander-in-Chief will have an accurate threat assessment within 6 minutes of the first indication of a missile launch. If only ICBMs were used, this would leave about 20 minutes for a decision on how to respond.

The final computer display is called NUDETS, which stands for Nuclear Detonations. This is the confirmation of impacts and explosions occurring in both the U.S. and USSR. In addition to simply confirming such occurrences, the system has the ability to predict damage levels to the impact zones and surrounding areas. This system is of critical importance in determining the status of remaining forces available to both sides.

The entire warning system of NORAD has been built with many available levels of backup. All computer systems have triple redundancy capacities, and will constantly monitor the health of the entire system. Two independent systems are required to give a warning indication of an attack before such an indication is taken to be valid. The system is also designed so that information will still be available no matter what damage is inflicted upon its communication links.

The Future—While NORAD is confident of its current ability to detect, warn,

and analyze an attack, there are ongoing plans to upgrade the system.

The BMEWS is currently upgrading its computers and information displays in order to provide an improved attack characterization ability.

The DSP satellite program has taken on paramount importance in the field of early warning. It is likely that the 3 DSP satellites currently kept in orbit will be increased in number to 5. The satellites themselves are also receiving attention to increase their survivability to attack. Unconfirmed reports indicate that all new DSP satellites now include a super-fast action shutter over the aperture of the on-board IR telescope. The shutter is intended to shield the mirrors and electronics of the satellite against a Soviet laser attack. The Soviets have been working on such a system of ground-based lasers for many years, and have conducted several successful tests of prototypes.

Mobile ground terminals to receive DSP satellite data are being developed. These are needed because of the recognized vulnerability of the 2 DSP support bases to both direct attack and sabotage. The mobile ground terminals will allow DSP data to enter the NORAD system from anywhere in the world.

There are also plans to develop a next generation of DSP satellites which will be able to track the entire flight of missiles, and not just track them up until the booster burnout and loss of heat signature, as with the current DSP satellites.



Buildings inside Cheyenne Mountain rest on 1,319 steel coil springs. Hydraulic shock absorbers are used to damp vibration from possible nearby explosions.

PAVE-PAWS radar is scheduled to be enhanced with the construction of a third unit at Robins AFB in Georgia. This station will be able to monitor the Caribbean area for submarine launched ballistic missiles.

Six new Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS) planes have been ordered built, and will be used to fill in gaps and further strengthen the Northern approaches Radar Net.

NORAD itself is upgrading its computer system in such a way as to minimize the time necessary for information to enter the system. The goal is to effect computers' exchange of information among themselves with minimum human intervention. Data collected from the perimeter radars and the DSP satellites will enter the system for analysis and distribution with a minimum of human input, thus saving precious minutes.

Conclusions—There can never again be a Pearl Harbor. In this age of ICBMs, repeat of such a sneak attack will result not in the loss of ships or fleets, but in the destruction of cities, millions of people, and the nation as it now exists.

NORAD, with its satellites, sensors and radars, is the agency responsible for insuring that the U.S. will never again be caught off guard. The cost of maintaining and upgrading NORAD and its facilities is enormous, but the alternative of being blind-sided by a nuclear attack puts the cost in proper perspective.

The survivalist community, more than most, is aware of the need to "be prepared." That is, after all, what survivalism is all about: to know how to grow what you will eat, how to treat injuries, and how to use weapons, among other skills. All this knowledge is accumulated against the time when it will be needed. By knowing how to defend oneself, one does not invite attack, one deters it. That is the business of NORAD, to assure the enemies of this country that the United States will not be caught unaware, that America will retain an ability to retaliate, if attacked. Contrary to the "doomie" view, such an ability raises the prospects for peace and reduces the chance of war. ●



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Staff Evaluation

PHOTOS BY SALLY EPPERSON

DUNK MOST flashlights and they soon succumb to electrical short-circuits. Even those expensive police-type aluminum models become victim to atmospheric moisture and corrosion, when stored in a damp environment, and left unused for a period of time. There may be a solution: the new Porta-Light line of waterproof rubber flashlight from Serro Products, Inc., of Easton, Pennsylvania.

Basically, the Porta-Light units are flashlights that are completely skinned with rubber-like neoprene. The lens is cemented securely inside the reflector mounting. And the lens/bulb-carrier assembly has molded-in female threads that turn onto male threads of the battery-carrier tube. When the threads are tightened, an O-ring flange on the lens/bulb-carrier unit makes the watertight seal.

D-size dry cells are loaded from the front.

The waterproof flashlights are equipped with wrist or shoulder straps, depending on size and cell capacity, though all models feature an On/Off/Flasher switch. The flasher can be used for signalling.

The Porta-Lights are available in four sizes: Model P868, a 2-cell unit with a standard-diameter lens, carrying a suggested retail price of \$7.50; Model P878, a 3-cell, standard-lens-diameter light, selling for \$8.70, suggested retail; Model P888, a 3-cell flashlight with a large-diameter lens and reflector, carrying a suggested retail price of \$11.70; and Model P898, a 4-cell unit with large lens, retailing for a suggested \$14.60.

Evaluation—*American Survival Guide* obtained two samples of the Porta-Light, one a P868 2-cell unit with the smaller diameter lens, and a P898 4-cell model with the large diameter lens.

Both flashlights were equipped with appropriate bulbs, and were loaded with fresh alkaline D-cells.

The concave reflectors behind the bulbs of both flashlights appeared to be well positioned, as both produced a concentrated "spot" beam, with no weak illumination areas or bright halos around the core beam. The 2-cell flashlight was equally as bright as its 4-cell stablemate, but obviously the 4-cell will supply illumination over a longer time period.



Two Porta-Lights, Model 868, the 2-cell standard lens unit, is shown next to Model 898, the 4-cell unit with large-diameter lens. Both are skinned with waterproof rubber-line neoprene.



The treaded rubber lamp/lens/reflector assembly provides an O-ring-type seal. D-cells are loaded from the front.



The Signal switch is forward of the On button, and Off is at the rear. The waterproof case has a molded-in texture to provide a secure grip in wet conditions.

Next the flashlights were given the *American Survival Guide* bait bucket test. A 5-gallon plastic bucket was filled with water, the flashlights were switched on, then dunked in the bucket, with bulbs burning. The lights, over a period of hours, grew dim, and finally expired. The blackout wasn't the result of water intrusion, but simply total battery drain. These flashlights are waterproof, no doubt about it.

Additional information on Porta-Lights, and their retail dealer locations, is available from Serro Products, Inc., 2560 Nazareth Road, Dept. ASG, Easton, PA 18042, phone (215) 252-5225. ●

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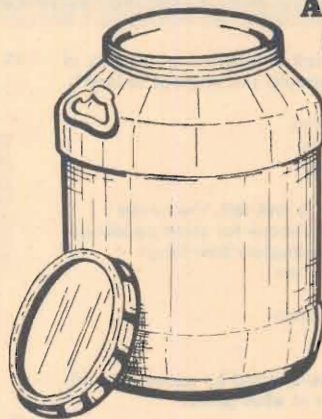


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SURVIVAL SELF-TEST

By Glenn A. Anderson

Okay, survivalists, what's your brushcraft index? This month's Self-Test is Part I of a three-part mini-series of questions taken from the voluminous *Complete Book of Outdoor Lore and Woodcraft*, by Clyde Ormond, published by Outdoor Life Books, Times Mirror Magazines, Inc., 350 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10017, and distributed by Harper and Row Publishers, Inc., 10 East 53rd

Street, New York, NY 10022. The Self-Test contains a potpourri of questions concerning survival-related information on the topics of foot travel, water travel, shelters, traps, and survival foods. Test yourself, then obtain a copy of the *Complete Book of Outdoor Lore and Woodcraft*, and study those areas in which the Self-Test has revealed your weaknesses.

1. When a group travels on foot, who should set the pace?

A. The fastest walker.
B. The slowest walker.
C. The heaviest person.
D. The smallest person.

2. It takes as much energy to lift your body 1 foot off the ground as it does to walk approximately:

A. 9 feet on a sidehill.
B. 11 feet down a set of stairs.
C. 13 feet on level ground.
D. 15 feet on any incline.

3. As a rule, any hillside that can't be climbed along a man-made or game trail should be scaled by:

A. Zig-zagging up the incline.
B. Making the approach on hands and knees.
C. Selecting an area of high repose.
D. Choosing a different route.

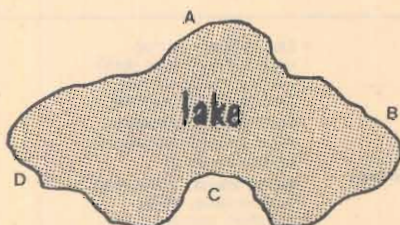
4. You can tell if a log raft will support your weight by figuring the weight of the water each log will displace, minus the weight of:

A. The logs.
B. The passengers.
C. The log, and passengers.
D. The log, passengers and equipment.

5. When only lashings are used to secure a log raft together, you should improve the raft's rigidity by:

A. Using four or more crossbars.
B. Adding a diagonal to the crossbars.
C. Alternating large and small logs.
D. Notching the logs and crossbars.

6. The following figure represents a lake. The best place to set up a shelter is at point:



7. If you slip and fall in treacherous terrain, in what position should you attempt to land?

A. Feet first.
B. Knees flexed.
C. Head tucked.
D. Spread eagle.

8. Assume you are 6 feet tall. The canoe paddle that you choose for stern paddling should be approximately how long?

A. 4 feet, 5 inches.
B. 5 feet.
C. 5 feet, 7 inches.
D. 6 feet.

9. Heavy loads, transported by canoe, should be lashed down at what point?

A. In the bow.
B. Slightly aft of the bow.
C. Slightly forward of the stern.
D. Amidships.

10. When you seek shelter in a cave, the best place to stay inside the cave is:

A. At the entrance.
B. Slightly inside the entrance.
C. Midway inside the cave.
D. At the rear of the cave.

11. For maximum versatility, a tarp which is utilized for a shelter should measure at least:

A. 8 by 8 feet.
B. 8 by 10 feet.
C. 9 by 12 feet.
D. 12 by 12 feet.

12. How large should you construct a snow-trench shelter?

A. 6 feet by 6 feet by 3 feet.
B. 4 feet square.
C. 3 feet in radius.
D. About 1 foot deep, and just slightly larger than your own body.

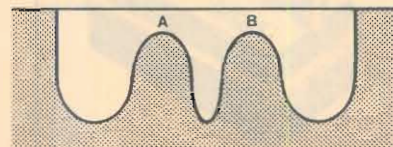
13. Which of the following small game traps makes it necessary for you to catch your quarry twice?

A. Snare.
B. Steel.
C. Box.
D. Deadfall.

14. Of the following, which is a steel trap suitable for trapping small game?

A. Single spring, size No. 1.
B. Double pan, size No. 000.
C. Triple set, size No. 11.
D. Four square, size No. 5.

15. The figure below represents the cross-section of a hole used to conceal a steel trap. Points A and B are used to:



A. Prevent accidental tripping.
B. Support small twigs and leaves.
C. Contain scent baits.
D. Provide drainage.

16. A self-tightening feature can be built into a monofilament line snare, if the small loop used as the eyelet for the large loop is tied as a:

A. Overhand knot.
B. Square knot.
C. Slip knot.
D. Hangman's knot.

For questions 17 through 19, name the natural food source that is associated with the given product.

17. "Pinole"

A. Wheat germ.
B. White sugar.
C. Millet.
D. Parched corn.

18. "Famine Bread"

A. Purslane.
B. Sego lily.
C. White pine.
D. Burdock.

19. "Scurvy Grass Salad"

A. Asparagus.
B. Mountain sorrel.
C. Pigweed.
D. Purslane.

20. The deadly water hemlock is easily confused with which of the following edible plants?

A. Wild parsnip.
B. Wild onion.
C. Purslane.
D. Indian cucumber.

SCORING:

For each Survival Self-Test question answered correctly, score yourself 5 points. Then add them up. If your total is:

Below 70 Don't leave the house.
70-80 Venture a brisk trip 'round the block.
80-90 Have a nice day in the boonies.
90-100 Enjoy being foot-loose and fancy-free.

ANSWERS:

1-4 A 5-8 C 9-12 D 13-16 B 17-20 C
21-24 A 25-28 C 29-32 D 33-36 B 37-40 C
41-44 A 45-48 C 49-52 D 53-56 B 57-60 C
61-64 A 65-68 C 69-72 D 73-76 B 77-80 C
81-84 A 85-88 C 89-92 D 93-96 B 97-100 C

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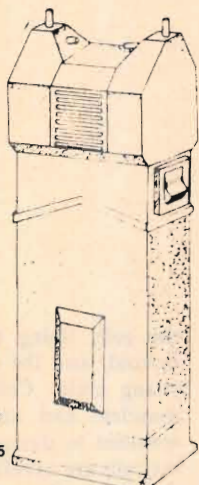
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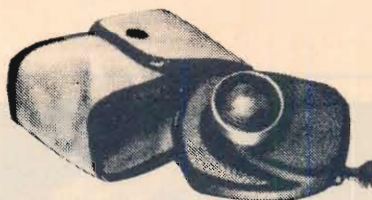
MODEL 480006



The Amazing...

GYROSCOPE SHAVER

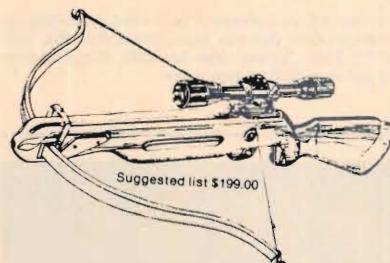
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The Risks:

EFFECTS OF LOW-LEVEL RADIATION

Two Oak Ridge National Laboratory scientists explain doses and data in relationship to survival . . .

By Kathy S. Grant and Martha V. Adler

Reprinted from *Journal of Civil Defense*, August, 1984

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Dr. Kathy S. Grant



Martha V. Adler

DISCUSSIONS OF NUCLEAR war or the peacetime uses of radiation often include the harmful effects of ionizing radiation on humans. Some people claim that very small amounts of radiation can cause cancer, illness, genetic changes, and even death. Others fear that scientists do not really know what the hazards of exposure to small amounts of radiation are.

In reality, a great deal is known about the effects on people of different doses of radiation, including some relatively low doses. After examining how different doses of radiation can affect the body, we will then discuss what is known about the effects of low levels of radiation and why these effects are so difficult to measure.

What Radiation Does—As radiation passes through the cells in the body, it may

damage them by disrupting their chemical components. If the damage is serious enough, the cell will die. Sometimes the radiation changes the genetic information in the cell, the information that is programmed into the cell to tell it what to do. Cells sometimes repair this radiation damage, but if they cannot repair the damage, the cell may not behave normally. It may produce the wrong materials or grow abnormally, and, possibly years later, become a cancer cell. If the genetic information in a reproductive cell is damaged, offspring or descendants of the person exposed may have abnormalities.

Not all cells are affected to the same degree by radiation. In general, cells that are multiplying rapidly are more likely to be damaged by radiation. Easily damaged cells include bone marrow, breast tissue,

the cells lining the small intestine, the thyroid, and the cells of a fetus or a very young child. Cells in the blood vessels, muscles, and nervous system are more resistant to damage from radiation. Cancer cells are usually immature and multiply rapidly, so they are frequently more easily killed by radiation than the nearby cells. This sensitivity to radiation is the reason that radiation is used to treat some cancers.

Measuring Radiation—Scientists use the "rem" to describe the amount and the effect of radiation received by a person. The rem expresses the dose equivalent, the energy deposited by the radiation adjusted by a "quality factor" that reflects the biological damage possible from that type of radiation. For example, alpha particles released inside the body may produce about 20 times as much of some types of biological damage as do x-rays depositing the same amount of energy in that tissue.

While large doses can be easily described in rem, it is more convenient to describe lower doses of radiation with a smaller unit, the millirem (abbreviated "mrem"). One rem is equivalent to 1,000 mrem. To make comparing the effects of different amounts of radiation easier, the millirem will be used throughout this discussion.

Factors other than the dose equivalent in millirem can also affect the amount of damage the radiation produces. The dose rate, or the time over which the radiation is received, is also important. Radiation received in smaller doses over a period of time may produce fewer radiation effects than the same total dose delivered quickly. A large dose to the whole body is more serious than that same dose to a small area, such as a finger or, in radiation therapy, to a tumor. Some people and certain age groups, such as children, are more sensitive to radiation than others.

Radiation Effects—Let's look at what might be expected to happen to an average group of people following an acute (over a

Exposures:

NUCLEAR NOTES

About 1 mrem per year is what you get, but in a nuclear exchange, who knows what the radiation levels will be . . .

RADIATION IS A natural phenomenon. All human beings are subject to its effects throughout their lifetimes.

The average annual exposure of people in the U.S. is 185 mrem. About half of this comes from natural background radiation such as cosmic rays, elements in the earth, and construction materials. The remainder comes from man-made sources, including medical procedures, energy production and consumer products.

Although nuclear power is frequently associated with radiation, on the average it contributes less than 1 mrem per person per year.

A nuclear war, on the other hand, may leave many highly exposed survivors. And this exposure to radiation could be responsible for a large number of genetic disorders over all successive generations.

Estimates of the risk for a nuclear war are very difficult to make, though similar projections have been made for massive medical exposures to radiation. ●

short time period), whole-body radiation dose from a source outside their bodies. The accompanying table summarizes the expected effects. In general, the higher the dose, the more severe the effect, and the sooner it appears.

Dose equivalents of 1,000,000 mrem or more would kill everyone exposed within a couple of weeks. Doses in this range might occur from unsheltered exposure to fallout or initial radiation from a nuclear weapon detonation. Doses in this range are also possible from accidental exposures to powerful radioactive sources used in industry or medicine.

Doses between 100,000 and 1,000,000 mrem are critical because a wide range of effects is possible. Symptoms characteristic of radiation sickness—such as nausea, diarrhea, hair loss, and blood changes—generally will appear. These symptoms are more pronounced at higher levels; below 200,000 mrem, less than half of the people would exhibit nausea and gastric symptoms. With 350,000-450,000 mrem, about half those exposed would die within two months. If intensive medical care were available to keep the patient alive until the bone marrow began to recover, the percentage of survivors could be improved. As the dose increases, fewer members of the exposed group would be expected to survive.

Those who survive this large dose of radiation may show other radiation effects. The risk of radiation-induced cancer is higher for them. Cataracts may develop from high doses to the eyes, but have not

been seen for single doses less than 200,000-500,000 mrem. A single dose in the 300,000-400,000 range may reduce fertility in women, with permanent sterility more likely in older women. An acute whole-body dose high enough to produce permanent sterility in men would probably be fatal, but lower doses may reduce sperm production enough to produce sterility for as much as a few years. Doses in the 100,000-1,000,000 mrem range (particularly the lower part of the range) have occurred in some radiation accidents, or could occur among those exposed to fallout from a nuclear detonation.

The radiation effects panel suggests the problems that appear when looking for low-level radiation effects. As the dose falls below 100,000 mrem, the immediate effects are less noticeable. Mild radiation sickness may appear in a few people down to about 50,000 mrem. Below this level, there may be changes in blood cells, but these changes can only be detected in retrospect by statistical analysis of blood counts or cells obtained from a large population of exposed people.

The effects of 10,000 mrem of radiation are hard to find. Radiation workers are allowed to receive 5,000 mrem each year, although the actual doses are usually much smaller. Below 1,000 mrem, clinical changes cannot be detected. Most doses, even doses from many radiation accidents, are much less than 1,000 mrem. The greatest single dose to a member of the public after the Three Mile Island accident was recorded at 37 mrem.

Because there are no immediate effects at lower dose levels, scientists have directed most of their effort toward studying long-range effects, primarily cancer and hereditary effects. Because cancer caused by radiation is no different than any other cancer of the same type, the only way to detect the existence of radiation-induced cancers is to look for a statistical increase in the number of cancers in the exposed population. Data from people ex-

posed to high levels of radiation, such as the atomic bomb survivors in Japan, and patients who were treated with large doses of radiation for medical conditions, show an increase in the number of cancers above that which would normally be expected in groups of that size. There is little direct evidence of an increase, however, in the number of cancers occurring after radiation for dose equivalents of a few thousand millirem.

Other Agents—Interpretation of the data on cancer produced by exposure to low level radiation can be complicated by many factors. Cancers can also be caused by agents other than radiation. Some groups of people are naturally more likely to develop certain types of cancers. Radiation-induced cancers may take 30 years or more to develop. As the radiation dose increases beyond some level, the risk of cancer may actually decrease because the radiation tends to kill the cell instead of leaving a damaged cell to reproduce. To further confuse the issue, some animal data suggest that small doses of radiation may benefit growth and development, reproductive ability, health, and longevity.

Genetics—Scientists' second concern about exposure to low levels of radiation involves genetic or hereditary changes. Genetic damage (mutation) can only be transmitted if the damage occurs to a reproductive cell and that cell later produces a new individual. A mutation might result in a mild or serious disorder that recurs for several generations in a family, or might not be seen until a few generations later. The genetic damage could also be eliminated from a family without ever affecting any of the offspring.

There is no direct evidence in humans of genetic damage produced by radiation. The same genetic damage that might be due to radiation damage can also be produced by chemicals or biological agents. No statistically significant increase in ►

SUMMARY:

ACUTE RADIATION DOSE EFFECTS IN EXPOSED HUMANS

Dose (mrem)	Effect
10,000,000	Immediate prostration, coma, followed by death within 1 or 2 days from severe central nervous system damage.
1,000,000	Immediate nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. Death within 1 or 2 weeks from blistering of small intestine. Complications from depressed bone marrow activity.
100,000	No overt effects. Some depression of white cells count. Increase in probability of radiogenic leukemia and life shortening (1 to 5 days per 1,000 mrem).
10,000	Effects are difficult to measure. In early embryo, developmental defects are possible. Subtle abnormalities of brain structure and perhaps also function may occur above 10,000 mrem.
1,000	No measurable effects except a statistical increase of tumor incidence before age of 10 in infants exposed in utero.

Adapted From: A.P. Jacobson and G.P. Sakalosky. *Radiation in Medicine and Industry: Nuclear Radiation Facts and Figures*, July, 1980.

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EFFECTS OF LOW-LEVEL RADIATION

hereditary defects has been found in the offspring of the atomic bomb survivors in Japan. But studies of genetic effects in experimental mammals do suggest that all radiation exposure of the reproductive organs carries some risk of genetic damage.

Pregnancy—A third concern is that exposing pregnant women to radiation may cause problems for the fetus. Developing mammals are very sensitive to radiation. The risk of malformation or abnormal development depends on the dose rate and on when during the development the irradiation occurs. Malformations are more likely if the dose is received between 2-9 weeks after conception, when the organs are being formed. Smaller head size and mental retardation occurred in some children who were exposed *in utero* to the intense radiation from the atomic bomb explosions in Japan. Animal data suggest that some damage may occur at less than 10,000 mrem at sensitive stages of fetal development. Widespread effects in humans would not be expected with dose rates of 10 mrem per minute or less if the total dose were less than 1,000 mrem.

Conclusions—Are people correct when they say that the effects of low-level radiation are not known? They are correct only if they mean that there are no agreed-upon, precise risk values associated with any low radiation dose. It is virtually impossible to do an experiment to determine the effect of a low dose of radiation directly. To get statistically valid estimates of the number of extra cancers produced by radiation, the number of people used in the experiment would have to be extremely large. For example, to test the effects of a 1,000-mrem dose equivalent from external radiation, about 10 million people would be required for the test group, and another 10 million would be needed for a control.

Although radiation effects cannot be precisely determined, they can be estimated. One approach to estimating the risks from low levels of radiation assumes that the risk is directly proportional to the dose, that the relationship between the two can be represented by a straight line. This so-called "linear hypothesis" then bases the risk from low doses on the data from groups, such as the atomic bomb survivors, who received large amounts of radiation. Every radiation dose is assumed to carry some risk. Estimates of the number of cancers that might result from radiation accidents are usually made in this way. These estimates of risk have provided good operating guidance in the past, although they probably overestimate the risk. The actual relationship between dose and effect at very low dose levels is the topic of much research. New animal data and a better understanding of exactly how radiation effects are produced may eventually improve.

We do know that the risk from low levels of radiation is very small. A committee from the National Academy of Sciences, the Committee on the Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiations, concluded that it was impossible to say whether continued exposure to 100 mrem/year is detrimental to the health of those exposed. Any effects due to radiation would be so small that they would be hidden by environmental or other factors that can produce the same effect.

Radiation in very high doses can produce illness and even death. Radiation in large, but less than lethal doses, can induce cancer in human tissue and produce hereditary disorders. As the radiation dose decreases, the risk of harmful effects also diminishes. At the very low dose levels, the risk from radiation, if present, is too small to detect directly. ●

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One cannot go on forever without encountering a dangerous situation. How long can you avoid a crime against yourself?

Consider that roughly 90 percent of all personal crimes are perpetrated by unarmed assailants. The laws of this country frown on a victim who draws a huge .45 Colt and blows a hole through a bully who uses fists or a club to commit a crime.

So how might you, the citizen, defend yourself against street crime or any altercation of a threatening nature? You could buy a "steel whip."

Self-Defense—People do not wish to stand and allow an outlaw to hold them up and take their valuables. Most desire to defend themselves. But, because of the problems one can encounter in court, the average citizen wishes to use a decidedly non-lethal method of self-defense. Because a firearm can kill, and some thugs can walk through the CS from a tear gas canister with no more concern than swatting gnats, the average citizen wonders where to turn for the appropriate means of defense from harm.

The steel whip provides a viable alternative. It is non-lethal. It can be controlled easily so that an attacked person can stop a criminal by administering pain in the correct dosages without breaking bones. If one has spent time practicing with the steel whip, it is possible to render an assailant unconscious in a swift attack and go merrily on one's way knowing that serious damage was not done to the attacker. The steel whip offers solid defense against knife or club, if the thug decides to use a weapon instead of his bare hands to commit his crime.

The effectiveness of any self-defense device can be measured in two ways: (1) Your mastery of the device, which enables you to use the defensive tool in the manner for which it was intended; and (2) The speed with which you can bring the device into use. This applies to all self-defense weapons. The steel whip, in particular, is easy to master. Just hold it in your hand, using the prescribed method of grip, flick your wrist, and a 16-inch column of spring steel flies out, ready to strike at your opponent.

Unobtrusive—The striking spring is made of the same "music wire" used in trigger springs and auto-pistol magazine feeds. Because the steel whip is only about 8 inches long when collapsed, it fits easily in one's hand, to be carried unobtrusively in purse or handbag or tucked in one's belt for rapid use. There is no worry about the steel spring coming loose and dangling while you are carrying the whip because a ceramic magnet holds the coiled striking spring tucked safely away until it is time to use it.

Detailed instructions are supplied with the steel whip. However, it is impossible to become an expert with any defensive weapon without practice. Fortunately, it is possible to learn how to use a steel whip effectively in a brief practice period.

No self-defense schools teach use of the steel whip. However, baton training and striking methods of Filipino Arnis work well. The steel whip can be applied with great effectiveness to the outside of both knees, the sides of the head and the sides of the body, and chest.

When the steel whip is carried in the hand, it makes an excellent yawara stick in its closed position. For close fighting, when an attacker stands face-to-face with you, and you know for a certainty that he intends to mangle you, the closed steel whip can be slammed into the side of your adversary's head. This creates quite a lot of pain for the attacker, enabling you to run or continue the defense.

Tapered Coils—Because you wield the steel whip by its solid steel handle, when someone tries to disarm you by grabbing the extended coils of the whip, you can jerk the weapon back toward you and break his grip. The coils are tapered and are progressively narrower toward the grip, preventing

anyone from getting a solid grip on your weapon. If the coils are grabbed and the thug is trying to wrest the weapon away from you, bend your wrist in any direction that is handy. This makes the coils bend in the thug's hand while you control the only solid part—the steel grip tube. It also forces the thug to move to you, enabling you to apply a knee to his groin, following up with the steel whip on the head or shoulder when he releases the weapon to grab his groin.

If you are jumped from behind, you will feel your attacker's arm around your neck and a hand gripping your shoulder or throat. Usually, while holding you like this, the mugger will use his free hand to dip into your purse or pocket. Sometimes a mugger will use a gun or knife held to your throat or head while he rifles your pockets. If he is armed, do not even think about defending yourself. Let him have your money. But if you have reason to believe that your thief is unarmed, you can break him up using the steel whip. Begin by jamming the steel whip into the hand that grips you. This will crush the tendons on the back of the hand, causing extreme pain and making him loosen or release his grip. Turn in the same direction the hand came from and when you can see the person, unleash the steel whip into his face or head. Then, without a pause, follow through with a quick reverse strike into your target a second time. Usually, the first blow is enough to send a person reeling.

Any attempt to fight off a gunman or a knife-wielder should be as a last resort. Never use a lesser weapon against a knife or gun unless you believe *your life is in the balance*. If you believe that the thug will be satisfied with your billfold or purse or other possessions, then give them to him and let him go his way. On the other hand, if you should be facing a psychopath and you believe he is out to kill you, then you must defend yourself. Unleash the steel whip at the hand or arm that holds the weapon. Direct your first strike to the inside of the arm holding the gun or knife. Consider that you have an effective fighting range about 12 inches longer than your extended arm. So make your strike a powerful one. Use any upward stroke from waist level or sideways against the arm. If you hit the arm correctly, it will be temporarily paralyzed, and the fingers should open involuntarily, allowing the weapon to drop. Instantly, you should strike to the head area to daze and disorient your attacker. Two hard, well-directed blows to the side of the head, the forehead, or the collarbone can do the trick.

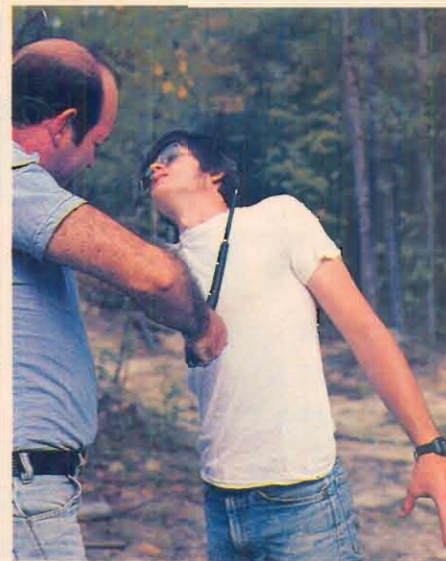
The Lady—A lady recently defended herself against a thug who grabbed her from behind and tried to steal her purse.



He who carries the steel whip is, indeed, well armed.



Opened, the whip becomes 16 inches of fighting steel.



The collar bone is a prime target for the steel whip.

She used the collapsed steel whip to slam backward into his groin. The man instantly released her and bent over, coughing. The lady then extended the steel whip and applied a powerful, well-directed blow to the side of the man's head. He fell to the ground, unconscious. The lady kept her wits about her and screamed until a police car showed up and took the thief into custody. The man was later found to be wanted in connection with several rapes and at least one murder.

The advantage to the steel whip is that it needn't be displayed until it is time to use it. And once the decision has been made, it can be put into action in less than a heartbeat.

Alan Buten, owner of a steel whip in Memphis, Tennessee, believes that a citizen has the edge on the street, if he or she will take the time to outthink an attacker. Consider how you would react in the event of a street mugging. Think about ways to improve that reaction. Take the steel whip and practice with it until you know exactly how quickly you can produce it, ready for action. Experiment to find the best place on your person to carry it. Women can tuck it into a purse, standing up at the side of a handbag pocket, ready to grasp. Men can tuck it behind the belt near at hand. Practice grabbing the whip's cylinder and bringing it out as a yawara stick for use in close fighting or grappling. Learn to grab it, bring it out and flick it open in one movement.

Never knowingly invite any attack. Thugs like to watch people in order to find a likely victim. For example, a woman, walking along a sidewalk with short, halting steps, clutching her purse in a death grip, frequently looking over her shoulder, is a scared person, a victim. On the other hand, a woman who walks confidently, looking as though she could deal with anything that might happen to her, is a woman likely to be avoided by thugs.

Don't Panic—When confronted by an attacker, do not panic. *Think.* Analyze the situation. Evaluate whether your life is in danger. Perhaps it may be possible to escape. If force is necessary, do not hesitate. Let the crook make his move, then recognize his unprotected vital areas and bring the steel whip into play in an instant attack. Strike quickly, then retreat as soon



Closed, the steel whip doubles as a yawara stick.



The weapon is easily carried behind the belt.

as possible. The point is *not* to engage in hand-to-hand combat, but rather to free yourself from an assailant.

While you are attacking the most vulnerable parts of your assailant's body, scream loudly for help. Do not stop screaming. Kick, jump up and down, attract as much attention as possible. Above all, while you are kicking and jumping and screaming, apply the steel whip judiciously to the exposed area of your assailant's anatomy.

When positive your life is in danger, and that a fight is inevitable, remember a golden rule: "He would do unto you, so do unto him, good!"

Always be prepared to defend yourself on the street, or at home. Even though you never have to defend yourself, preparing and being ready will give you greater independence and confidence.

Illegal Use—The law frowns on illegal use of any weapon. You cannot, for example, haul off and wallop your mouthy neighbor just to shut him up. Using any weapon when the action is not justified will bring you in contact with the police. Be certain, when you defend yourself, that your actions are justified.

Do not develop overconfidence. Just because you manage to live without being attacked does not mean that it can't happen someday. Never assume that you have the answer to any attack. If you can slow down a thug and give yourself time to get away you will have accomplished the aim of countering street crime. At least your attacker will know that he has encountered you. If there is no way out and you must defend yourself, do it with determination, vigor and resolve. Hit hard and accurately.

If you do buy a steel whip, buy it to be prepared, not to be bragged about to "prove yourself." Your aim is to stay alive. The steel whip can help you do just that. ●

Major Commitment:

RETREAT AT THE READY

Reconnaissance, objectives, data, dwellings, caches, gardens, livestock, attackers and weaponry . . .

By Pat Tidwell

AQUISITION OF A suitable retreat is a major commitment on the part of a survivalist. Much careful consideration should be given to the factors which go into its selection. These factors are variable from individual to individual, and depend in part on the location and lifestyle of any particular survivalist. For many, the retreat is a site apart from the place where day-to-day living and working take place, and constitutes a safe haven in the event of major upheaval. Unfortunately, the ideal retreat is seldom found ready-made, and usually requires much hard work to make it suitable for use. Preparations may run the gamut from a careful reconnaissance to the actual construction of suitable shelter, and may range from the very simple to the very complex. The methods used to accomplish these preparations may be equally varied and range from the use of simple hand tools by the survivalist to the contracting of major construction work. However, many of the tasks involved in improving the suitability of a particular site as a retreat are fairly simple and can be accomplished with only the expenditure of time and effort on the part of the survivalist. It is these tasks which will be primarily addressed here.

Recon—Of the various sources of intelligence data available to the survivalist, reconnaissance is probably the most valuable as a planning tool, and, coincidentally, is also the easiest to collect. There are two general types of reconnaissance efforts of value to the survivalist, route reconnaissance and area reconnaissance, and they can be powerful planning tools in the selection and preparation of a retreat. Lack of up-to-date intelligence about the access route and the retreat area itself can cause the failure of an otherwise well-planned retreat. A thorough reconnaissance of the

planned withdrawal routes and of all the possible alternates might very well avert a disaster and at the very least can substantially improve one's ability to foresee its possibility.

Route reconnaissance, as applied by the survivalist, differs somewhat from the purely military application, in that the survivalist has no interest in bridge classifications, weight limits, or other intelligence items that apply only to a given road's ability to handle military traffic. For the survivalist, the possibility of a given route not being available or useable in the event of emergency is of more interest. Of particular importance to one who lives any distance from the selected retreat, a thorough reconnaissance of the primary and all possible alternate routes to the retreat should be high on the list of things to accomplish. This should be one of the first tasks undertaken by any survivalist and can be done concurrently with the preparation or construction of the retreat if a site has already been selected. Objectives of this reconnaissance should be the complete documentation of all possible restrictions which might block access to the retreat. Bridges, blind curves, narrow passes, and any other natural or manmade obstruction which might, in time of crisis, block access to the retreat should be carefully reconnoitered to identify bypasses for the possible eventuality that either man or nature should make them impassable. The identification of alternate routes around each potential obstacle ahead of time greatly enhances the chances of reaching the retreat intact.

Each area that might cause problems at a later date should be closely inspected on foot and extensive detailed notes taken.

Trafficability is another important aspect of route reconnaissance for the survivalist. The mere fact that a given road is



Areas subject to sudden closures should be identified and avoided. This road can be closed easily by hostile forces—or a sudden thundershower.



Cameras, maps, notebook, etc., contribute to accurate data recording. Intelligence should not be trusted to memory.

trafficable in good weather is no guarantee that it will be passable in bad weather. This can take on major importance in certain parts of the country, such as the desert Southwest, where relatively minor rain-showers can cause flooding many miles away, or in mountainous regions, where roads can be suddenly closed by rock or mudslides.

Accessibility to the general public should be noted. Is the road likely to be jammed with traffic in the event of a general panic? How heavily is the road normally travelled? The amount of support along the road, i.e., availability of food, gas, repair facilities, etc., might play an important part in its selection, especially during the preparation phase of building a retreat. Alternate routes need the same careful scrutiny as the primary route, because in the time of crisis, access along the primary route may be nonexistent, and alternates may, of necessity, become primary withdrawal routes. Alternate routes should be checked on a regular basis to maintain awareness of the routes' condition and any changes in their status. Access to the retreat in time of crisis will be heavily dependent on the route chosen.

Objectives—Area reconnaissance, on the other hand, should be undertaken with many of the same objectives that a military reconnaissance effort would seek to accomplish. As applied by the survivalist in retreat planning, area reconnaissance should be concentrated in the immediate vicinity of the retreat. Of the various types of reconnaissance techniques suitable for the survivalist, the fan technique and the

box technique are probably of most value, with the fan technique as the most efficient for a small party.

The fan method comprises operating from a fixed base and making a series of large loops out from it, enabling the reconnaissance party to cover large areas of terrain in a hurry. Using this pattern, areas of interest can be quickly identified for later detailed study. Items of interest are possible cache sites, water sources, game signs, indications of the amount of use the area gets by other people, areas which can be easily defended, etc.

The box technique, as the name implies, consists of establishing a large box-shaped area and conducting a series of parallel sweeps across it. While this technique provides more detailed information about a particular area, it has the disadvantage of being more time consuming.

To recon very large areas, another technique, known as the successive sectors technique, can be used. This method breaks up a large area into a series of smaller blocks which can be reconnoitered one at a time. Large areas can be reconnoitered effectively with this method by allocating one or two days per sector over an extended period of time.

Probably the best compromise for the survivalist is to conduct the initial reconnaissance using the fan technique, and to use smaller box patterns around any areas of interest uncovered.

Whatever pattern is used to scout the area, it should provide complete coverage of the area and furnish enough detailed information to enable the survivalist to complete a comprehensive analysis.

Keep Notes—The memory is a very poor storage device for the amount of information needed to prepare a detailed analysis of the retreat area. Therefore, extensive, detailed notes should be made during the reconnaissance, and they should be precise enough to be clearly understood under stress at some indefinite future point in time, perhaps months or years later. The survivalist should acquire accurate topographical maps of his area of interest and they should be on hand so that points of interest can be accurately annotated on them. Photos are an excellent way of gathering intelligence data, with the advantage that later study may reveal details which might have been missed by the reconnaissance team while on the ground. Polaroid snapshots are superior for this purpose, in that they can be annotated on the spot, thus keeping ideas fresh. Any information which might prove useful at any later date should be annotated. Photos should be taken showing the entire area, if possible, and additional detailed photos should be taken of specific points of interest.

An excellent way of gathering data that might not be acquired in any other way is an overflight of the area. Such overflights



Two weeks before this picture was taken, this was a paved road. A major change such as this could misorient anyone under survival circumstances.



Photos should include details of landmarks. The more documentation available for analysis, the less likely an important detail is to be missed.



Possible caches are located easily when efficient reconnaissance is made around the retreat area.



Abandoned mine tunnels can be used for shelter. Possibility of exploration by passers-by make them a poor choice for caches.



Defensive positions should not be readily apparent to casual intruders, but should provide effective cover for the defender.



Improvements to the retreat site can be accomplished with time and effort. Methods may vary from use of native material to contracted major construction.

can be obtained through friends with aircraft or by hiring an aircraft for an hour or two. Most areas of the country have rental aircraft available somewhere nearby. Many things which cannot be seen from the ground become readily apparent from the air. Again, maps, notes, and photos should be detailed and extensive in order to make the air time pay for itself. This accumulation of intelligence data can be studied at leisure later and incorporated into detailed contingency plans.

Data—The collected intelligence data can assist in the selection of access routes, cache sites, improvements to water or other natural resources, contingency withdrawal routes, possible terrain enhancement projects, either as defensive preparations or otherwise, and many other preparations. The careful analysis of the collected intelligence can provide valuable insight as to the suitability of a particular area as a retreat. Such things as accessibility, adaptability, security, and all of the many other considerations that go into the selection of a specific piece of terrain can be analyzed carefully and the advantages and disadvantages weighed prior to final selection. If the final selection has already been made,

then this same information can prove invaluable in deciding what improvements should take precedence in upgrading the retreat's capabilities.

Once the selection of a retreat has been finalized, efforts to improve its suitability can begin. One of the first items to be considered in improving the retreat is a reliable source of water.

Water is the most important of the resources necessary for survival, and should take precedence over all other considerations.

In areas with a shallow water table, a shallow well is preferable to surface water, because of the probability of surface water contamination by any one of numerous sources. Shallow wells are also preferable to deep wells because of the relatively low cost.

Deep wells are significantly more expensive to drill and equip, since they require extensive plumbing and pumps to operate, and require energy which might not be available for long in the event of a major catastrophe.

On the other hand, a shallow well needs only a length of rope and a bucket to draw water. Should surface water be the only

(Continued on page 56)

The 'Lite' Machine Gun:

TWO-TWENTY-TWO

With Calico's kit, those Rugers rattle off rounds like a 19th Century Gatling . . .

Staff Evaluation

PHOTOS BY DAVE EPPERSON



Fired from a pickup's rollbar, the Calico Two-Twenty-Two provides a narrow cone of fire to the left of the truck. Point, train and handwheel movement is restricted. Rate of fire is indicated by the empty cases. The right barrel ejects upward, the left shucks 'em straight down.

CALICO, THE CALIFORNIA Instrument Company, can increase your rate of fire to upwards of 500 rounds per minute, for now in .22 Long Rifle, soon in the more serious .30 Carbine, and likely at a later time in the 'Nam-vet .223 Remington (5.56mm NATO).

At present, the company manufactures the Calico Two-Twenty-Two, in reality a parts kit. When a pair of Ruger 10/22 semi-automatic .22 rifles and some Mitchell 50-round wind-up belt magazines are added, the kit becomes something like a hand-cranked mechanical machine gun that can rattle off rounds like a 19th Century Gatling or Gardner.

It would be easy to just chuckle and discount the Two-Twenty-Two as simply a toy. To be sure, many purchasers will look at it that way—double semi-auto rifles

fired with a handwheel camshaft trigger actuator with which to tear up every empty beer can in three counties. In today's society, though, there are a number of products designated as "Lite": Lite beer, Lite cigarettes, and Lite wine, to enumerate a few. It follows, then that some survivalists may find the answer in ownership of a Lite—in this case Extra-Lite—mechanical machine gun for home or retreat defense. The rapid fire Bbbrrrrriiiipppp! of exploding .22 rounds could cause an intruder to call off his attack. Who wishes to walk through a wall of whizzing .22 LR hollow-points? Most would answer, "Not II!"

The Kit—The Calico Two-Twenty-Two kit is comprised of an assembled tripod, dual flash hiders with clamp, two perforated barrel shrouds, a double set of pins

for fitting to the Ruger 10/22s, a swivel mount, a trigger rocker bar and "trigger," a camshaft, a pair of double-lobed cams, the handwheel, the pistol grip, rear cross-wire and front post sights, plus a pair of magazine supports and support screws, and five Allen wrenches for cinching the whole thing together.

The kit, not including Mitchell magazines, at \$39.95 each, carries a suggested retail price of \$285. And Ruger 10/22s go for \$134.50 each, full pop. If all-new equipment is used to build up a Two-Twenty-Two, the tab is \$633.90. However, a father and son, say, who own a pair of 10/22s, can remove the stocks from their rifles and have their mechanical machine gun going in minutes for the additional price of the kit and some magazines. The Rugers shown in the color photo are fitted

with Ram-Line extended magazine releases at \$7.95 each.

The essence of this rapid fire kit is anchoring the two Rugers firmly, using the double clamp on the Two-Twenty-Two frame, while the rocking trigger bar and trigger posts are actuated by the hand-wheel-driven camshaft. The rifles, after an initial charging with the appropriate handle to take .22 rounds from the spring-wound magazines and put them up each spout, fire alternately as the handwheel is cranked. The cams on the shaft work against the "feet" on the rear of the horizontal trigger rocker bar, and the vertical posts on the trigger bar actuate the triggers of the rigid 10/22s.

As the two cams, one at either end of the shaft, each have two lobes at 180 degrees from one-another, each turn of the crank fires each rifle twice. Thus a 10/22 fires with every 90 degrees of crankshaft rotation, alternating left, right, left, right, 4 rounds per handwheel rotation. When the handwheel is turned rapidly, the 50 rounds in either magazine—100 rounds total—can be spit out the muzzles of the twin 10/22s in 7 seconds or less.

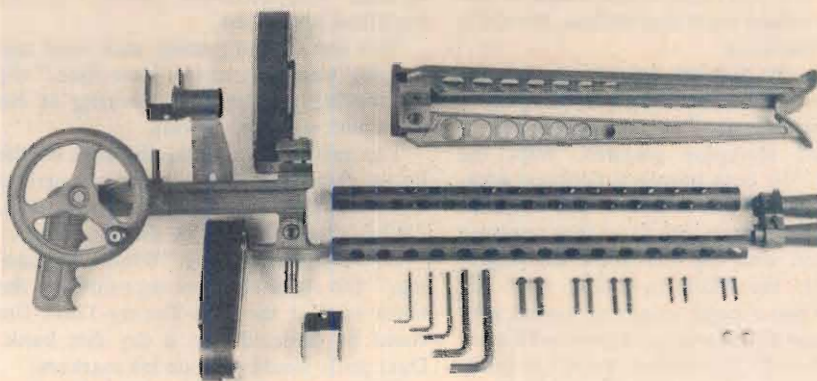
When firing, the trigger rocker bar slides longitudinally rearward against compression of two springs, as the rocker pivot is pulled by finger pressure on the trigger at the lower side of the frame. Simply pulling the trigger to bring the rocker feet into engagement with the cams on the hand-wheel shaft and giving the handwheel a spin are all that's necessary to light off the Two-Twenty-Two—given a couple of topped-up Mitchell magazines.

Assembly—Putting the Two-Twenty-Two and a pair of Ruger rifles together is simply a bolt-up operation, following the instructions supplied with the kit. As the paired 10/22 rifles detonate alternately in rapid-fire sequence, it is well to cinch things down tightly with the Allen wrenches. Even so, something is likely to come loose as a result of recoil shock and vibration during initial firing. After test assembly and firing, the Two-Twenty-Two owner would be well advised to take the mechanical machine gun down, and reassemble it, using Locktite or other sticky, thread-holding product.

Getting each barrel to fire when it should is a matter of "tuning," making small adjustments here and there for optimum triggering and cycling of the Ruger semi-automatic actions.

Of course, the Rugers can be removed from their siamesed positions for refitting into their original stocks to go their separate ways—for plinking and/or small game hunting.

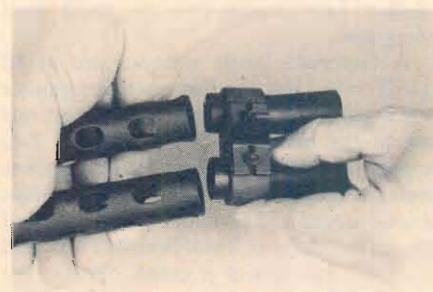
The Shoot—A couple of *American Survival Guide* crewmen assembled a Two-Twenty-Two kit with a pair of Ruger 10/22s, then took the mechanical machine gun to a local canyon shooting area for some test firing. The ammo used for the



The Calico kit is comprised of the tripod, barrel shrouds, flash hiders, pins and screws, sights, magazine supports, rocker and rocker frame, pistol grip and Allen wrenches.



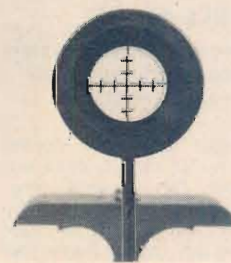
Closeup shows how cams on handwheel shaft make contact with the "feet" at the rear of the trigger rocker, causing the vertical trigger posts to contact the Rugers' triggers.



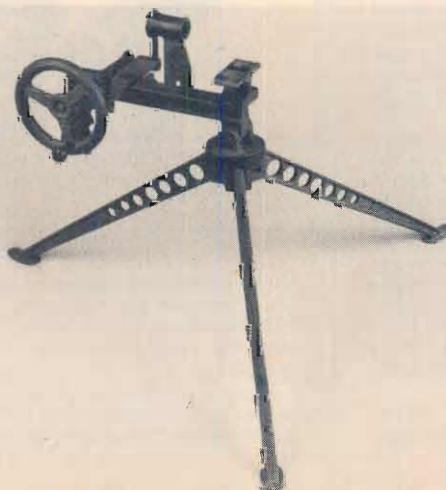
Once the Rugers are mounted in their clamp, the perforated shrouds and flash hiders are bolted on.



The handwheel/camshaft/trigger-rocker/pistol-grip/trigger assembly's pivot slips into the tripod socket.



This is the crosswire rear sight, with ranging markers. The front sight is a post/blade that clamps to the paired flash hiders.



Here is the Calico kit fully assembled, without the Ruger 10/22s, shrouds, flash hiders, and front post sight.

tests was some Taiwanese junk, and some prime CCI Mini-Mags, the overseas cartridges loaded with lead bullets, the CCIs copper jacketed.

Using the foreign ammo, one of the Rugers—the left-hand unit in this particular Two-Twenty-Two setup—tended to jam and stovepipe empties. With the hotter CCIs, both barrels functioned without a hitch. When an ammo mix was used in both magazines, any jams that occurred happened with the Taiwanese cartridges, not with the Made-In-U.S.A. CCI .22 LR. When a right magazine loaded with Taiwanese ammo was juxtaposed with a left magazine of CCI fodder, the CCIs fired, while the other jammed from time to time.

The moral of this report is to buy American, and American-made high-performance ammo at that, for firing in a Calico Two-Twenty-Two to avoid feed stoppages.

A Gatorade bottle was put out at 50 yards or so, and the first machine gunner came up to the line (the tripod mount was set in the bed of a pickup truck). Two topped-up Mitchell spring-feed magazines were inserted in the Rugers, and the rifles were charged. The gunner settled himself prone behind the Two-Twenty-Two, and gave his handwheel a crank. Truly, the rapidity of the rapid-fire was amazing. The

first shooter emptied the weapon in just seconds. The Gatorade bottle, however, remained unscathed.

"It's sort of like patting your head and rubbing your belly at the same time," the disgruntled shooter said, looking at his clear miss with 100 rounds.

The next man up broke the neck off the bottle, but expended his two magazines without further damage to the glass vessel. "What's happening?" he asked at large.

To determine exactly "What's happening," the ASG shooters repositioned the truck so that the Two-Twenty-Two's fire could be directed into a dry dirt bank. Dust puffs would provide hit markers.

The shooting began again, and this was the analysis: as the handwheel is turned, its irregular circular motion is translated to a small elliptical motion of both barrels, and no matter how tightly the shooter tries to control the pistol grip and the rocker bar's trigger, that little elliptical motion creeps into those barrels. A small motion of the barrels translates to an 8-foot oval of rapid-fire hits at 60 or 70 yards. When the handwheel crank is moved slowly, and the Two-Twenty-Two mount is tightened with an Allen wrench to damp-out that ellipse, a smaller circle of error can be achieved. But one thing is sure: when the handwheel is turned, the barrel clamp responds, and

hence the barrels twitch in minor reactive movement. The Two-Twenty-Two is not a target rifle.

When ASG shooters learned where the swivel machine screws could be tightened, the Gatorade bottle was dispatched to its reward.

Rat Patrol—Staffers who had grown up watching TV's Rat Patrol traverse simulated North African desert in a Jeep equipped with a belt fed machine gun, firing liberally at all and sundry Axis enemies, said, "Ah, ha! We'll put the Two-Twenty-Two on the rollbar of the 4WD truck and shoot-up the countryside." Unfortunately, reality and practicality did not follow the fantasy scenario.

Removed from its tripod, and mounted in a center light tab on the truck's rollbar, the Two-Twenty-Two's barrels could neither be depressed nor elevated. The double-tube rollbar interfered with point and train, as well as operation of the firearm's handwheel. A flat plane of fire, spanning approximately 50 degrees in front of the truck, could be managed from the center position.

Moving the Two-Twenty-Two to the far left-hand light tab resulted in a narrow half-cone of effective fire to the right of the truck.

50-Rounds:

MITCHELL MAGS

The spring-wound feed system keeps those .22 Long Rifles coming—and coming . . .

MITCHELL ARMS, Inc., is the manufacturer of the 50-round magazines shown with the accompanying article about the Calico Two-Twenty-Two mechanical gun. The Mitchell 50-rounders are made expressly for the Ruger 10/22 semi-automatic sporting rifle chambered for .22 Long Rifle cartridges. Mitchell mags replace the standard Ruger 10-round rotary magazine.

The Mitchell magazine is made with a clear plastic cover in order for the shooter to determine the number of rounds remaining in the magazine. The body of the magazine is made of opaque plastic, with a belt clip molded on the opposite side from the cover.

To load the magazine, it is necessary to snap off the clear cover and lift out the orange plastic spring-winding key that is carried in grooves inside the magazine body. The key is hooked into winding pins under taps on top of the large pulley opposite the feed pulley at the chambering end of the magazine. This key is turned gently counterclockwise for three revolutions. The magazine's feed cog-belt stops when the last-round follower, which is a nub on the belt, cannot be wound any farther along the belt track.

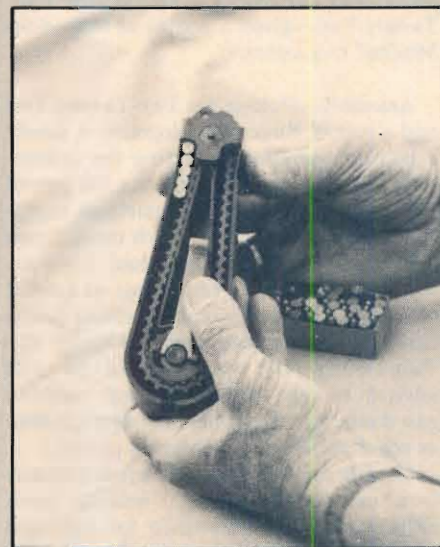
After the belt's stopping point is reached, 5 rounds are loaded into the upper



Pop off the cover . . .



. . . use the key to wind up the magazine spring . . .



. . . insert 5 rounds at the top of the belt . . .

left part of the belt. Tension on the winding key is relaxed, and the spring rewinding itself draws the first 5 rounds in the belt into the feed position on the upper sprocket.

Now the winding key is disengaged, and belt's "teeth" are topped-up with 45 more .22 LR rounds. The winding key is returned

to its recess in the magazine. Snapping the clear plastic cover closed completes the loading operation.

The loaded magazine can be inserted into a Ruger 10/22—or a Calico Two-Twenty-Two.

American Survival Guide's test Two-Twenty-Two was equipped with Ram-Line

At all times during the Rat Patrol test, the truck's cab was in danger of being dented, if not holed, by some CCI hot rounds.

Military .30 and .50 caliber machine guns used in World War II were fired off single-post mounts, allowing 360 degrees of fire, and approximately 120 degrees of elevation arc. This range of fire just isn't possible with a rollbar-mounted Two-Twenty-Two.

Moreover, in some states, mounting any weapon on a vehicle is a no-no that can result in a rather severe fine, if not a jail term.

Evaluation—The Two-Twenty-Two kit parts are well made, chiefly of cast aluminum alloy, but steel where metal-to-metal contact is made.

As stated previously, the Two-Twenty-Two can be regarded either as a plaything for non-precision Sunday recreational shooting at all manner of targets, or as a lightweight back-up weapon for self- or group-defense efforts. The child or women who can't handle an HK 91 could certainly harass a band of miscreants with a Two-Twenty-Two.

This Lite firearm produces an awesome rate of fire—and consequently it has a voracious appetite for .22 LR ammo. It

seems that the Two-Twenty-Two is *always* out of ammunition, and that magazines must be reloaded continually. A number of spare Mitchell magazines are a must for any kind of sustained fire. Those who remember to turn the crank slowly will conserve ammo and avoid the immediate reload, as well as gaining the capability to direct the Two-Twenty-Two's fire with somewhat improved accuracy.

The Two-Twenty-Two is not a machine gun in the modern sense. Rather it is merely a triggering device for paired semi-automatic sporting rifles. It can be used as an Extra-Lite mechanical machine gun, without doubt. As with any firearm, its effectiveness will depend on the situation in which it is used.

The Two-Twenty-Two is manufactured by Calico of Bakersfield, California. The kit is marketed to dealers nationwide by Mitchell Arms, Inc., of Compton, California, the company that sells those 50-round magazines.

The Calico kit is sold mail order by Wilkerson Firearms Corp., 6531 Westminster Blvd., Dept. ASG, Westminster, CA 92683, phone (714) 891-1441; and by Parellex Corporation, 1285 Mark St., Dept. ASG, Bensenville, IL 60106, phone (800) 323-3233 to order, and (312) 766-1150 for information. ●



... release the key and allow the spring to move the rounds up ...



... load the full 50 and button it back up.

extended magazine releases for its Ruger rifles. The releases make loading and unloading the Mitchell magazines an easy task.

(Information on the Mitchell magazines is available from Mitchell Arms, Co., 19007 S. Reyes Ave., Dept. ASG, Compton, CA 90221, phone (714) 964-3678. The Mitchells

carry a suggested retail price of \$39.95, each.

The Ram-Line extended magazine releases used on the Rugers in test firing are products of Ram-Line, Inc., 406 Violet St., Dept. ASG, Golden, CO 80401. Suggested retail price for the extended releases is \$7.95, each. ●



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Point Shooting:

The SHANGHAI SCHOOL

'You will be keyed-up to the highest pitch . . . If you have to fire, your instinct will be to do so as quickly as possible . . . The whole affair may take place in bad light, or none at all . . .'

—W.E. Fairbairn & E.A. Sykes.

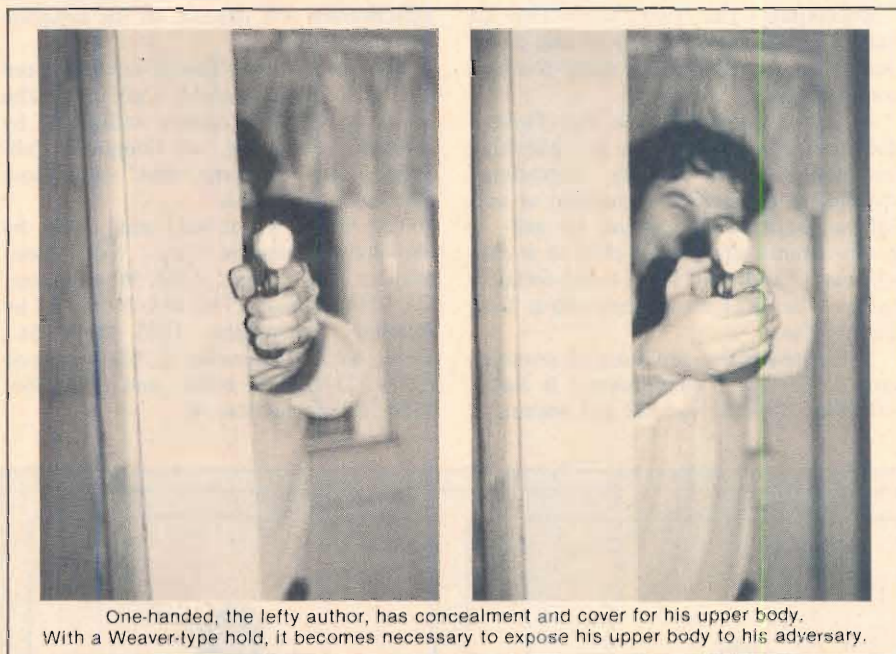
By R.S. McKay

I LAST SAW Uncle Max alive almost 12 years ago. Paled by the ravages of illness, he still presented outward appearances of being my quiet, affectionate "Unk." He had enlisted in the Marine Corps back in 1922, at age 17, and had seen service in China, Panama and Nicaragua. World War II found him in the Pacific as an infantry sergeant. After that, it was on to Korea, where he was captured at Chosein Reservoir. His toes had been amputated because of frostbite.

Retiring on a disability as a Master Sergeant, he would never discuss with me campaigns he had been through. Though he wasn't, in my estimation, the sort of man who'd lead a charge up Pork Chop Hill, neither would he be the last soldier out of the trench. But, try as I might, not one "war story" ever passed his lips to my eager ear.

One day we were out fishing on a backwoods river in the Sierra Nevada. Because we camped at night, Uncle Max believed it prudent to bring along a .45 automatic which he had smuggled out of Korea. By mid-afternoon the fish had given up biting, and I asked Uncle Max if he'd let me shoot at a few soda cans. He pondered this for a moment, and then agreed, stating that he had only 20 rounds with him, and that he needed to save 8, just in case. Shooting that .45 was harder than I could believe. My 5 shots kicked up dirt all around the stump where the cans had been placed. Three more shots didn't help. Handing the gun to Uncle Max, I remarked that I had never fired such a "cannon" before, and that hitting anything with it must be difficult. He chuckled faintly, and said that he'd show me something. Reloading the magazine, he turned to the stump where the 3 cans were lined up, about 12 yards to our left. Raising his firing arm to eye level, he fired 4 rounds as fast as the gun would cycle. The cans were still rolling down the bank as my jaw dropped. Uncle Max turned toward the tent, reloading the magazine and growling to himself about missing with one round.

"Where did you learn to shoot like



One-handed, the left author, has concealment and cover for his upper body. With a Weaver-type hold, it becomes necessary to expose his upper body to his adversary.

that?" I asked, still amazed at this display of gunmanship. Uncle Max turned to me and did not reply immediately, as if he were reliving days long past. Then he smiled whimsically and said:

"Shanghai."

None of my entreaties would make him elaborate on that one word statement. Though we spent two days fishing at that particular spot, he never mentioned the incident again.

Fairbairn and Sykes—I later discovered that Uncle Max had served with the 4th Marine Regiment in Shanghai. The outfit had been called in to help suppress the Sino-Japanese conflict in the early 1930s. At this time, Shanghai was one of the toughest port cities in the world, and the undercurrent of political unrest among the Chinese had resulted in widespread bombings, kidnappings and robberies involving foreigners in that district of Shanghai known as the "International Settlement." Because of the Treaty of Nan-king in 1842, the Chinese had been forced to open Shanghai to foreign trade, and the International Settlement had been estab-

lished as a self-governing entity within the city. The duty to maintain law and order in the Settlement fell upon the Shanghai Municipal Police (SMP), whose training officer in the 1930s was none other than Capt. William Ewart Fairbairn.

Fairbairn had begun to devise his close-quarter training methods as early as 1910, when he had become sergeant of musketry and drill instruction. Because the SMP was losing so many officers in confrontations with vicious criminals, Fairbairn concluded that the "bullseye" style of handgun training was insufficient in meeting the needs of his officers. In an attempt to gain first-hand knowledge of the conditions under which most shootouts occurred, Fairbairn insisted on personally answering more than 600 calls involving close-quarter combat. Along with his compatriot, Eric Anthony Sykes, he thereupon set about devising a training regimen, based upon the concept of "point shooting," which is today known as the "Shanghai School."

These training methods became so popular that they were eventually taught to contingents of the 4th U.S. Marines, which, in turn, spread them throughout

many other units of the U.S. military. At the outbreak of World War II, Fairbairn and Sykes were both called up by the British, who put them in charge of developing schools for "Commandos," and other clandestine operatives. Soon, Fairbairn had been "loaned" to the U.S. Army, where he was instrumental in helping set up the OSS Training Center near Camp David, Maryland. In charge of this training facility was none other than Lt. Rex Applegate, a former MP, and a specialist in military counter-intelligence. Later, Applegate went on to develop the training curriculum for the Military Intelligence Training Center (MITC) at Camp Ritchie, Maryland. From these sources, the basics of "point shooting" were disseminated to not only the military, but to the CIA, FBI, and numerous law enforcement agencies across the nation.

It is not the intention of this article to trace the history of the "Shanghai School" in detail, but merely to point out that the foundations upon which the methods are based come from *actual combat experiences*, and not from match competitions. There is a world of difference between methods which work on a competition range and those which are needed in real-world close-quarter combat. Although Fairbairn, Sykes, and later, Applegate, cannot be said to have invented point or "instinct" shooting, theirs is probably the most concise, understandable approach to instruction currently available.

Although Americans live in an era obsessed with the "new and different," the conditions of close-quarter combat, as well as the weapons employed, have changed little since Fairbairn made his original observations in Shanghai:

"In the great majority of shooting affairs the distance at which firing takes place is not more than four yards . . .

often the only warning of what is about to take place is a suspicious movement of an opponent's hand. Again, your opponent is quite likely to be on the move. It may happen, too, that you have been running in order to overtake him . . . you will be keyed-up to the highest pitch and will be grasping your pistol with almost convulsive force. If you have to fire, your instinct will be to do so as quickly as possible, and you will probably do it with a bent arm, possibly even from the level of the hip. The whole affair may take place in a bad light or none at all . . . since darkness favors the activities of the criminal. It may be that a bullet whizzes past you and that you will experience the momentary stupification which is due to the shock of the explosion at very short range . . . a very different feeling . . . from that experienced when you are standing behind or alongside a pistol that is being fired. Finally, you may find that you have to shoot from some awkward position, not necessarily even while on your feet."—Shooting to Live, W.E. Fairbairn and E.A. Sykes.

From this generalization, accumulated from actual combat situations, Fairbairn and Sykes managed to isolate three essential points of emphasis needed to train realistically for combat. They are: (1) Extreme speed—both in drawing and firing. (2) "Instinctive," as opposed to deliberate, aiming. And (3) practice which simulates, as nearly as is possible, those conditions under which actual combat may occur.

With this evaluation in mind, it is difficult to interpret some of the claims made by advocates of the "modern pistolcraft" regarding the self-defense efficacy of the so-called "new" methods. What many of

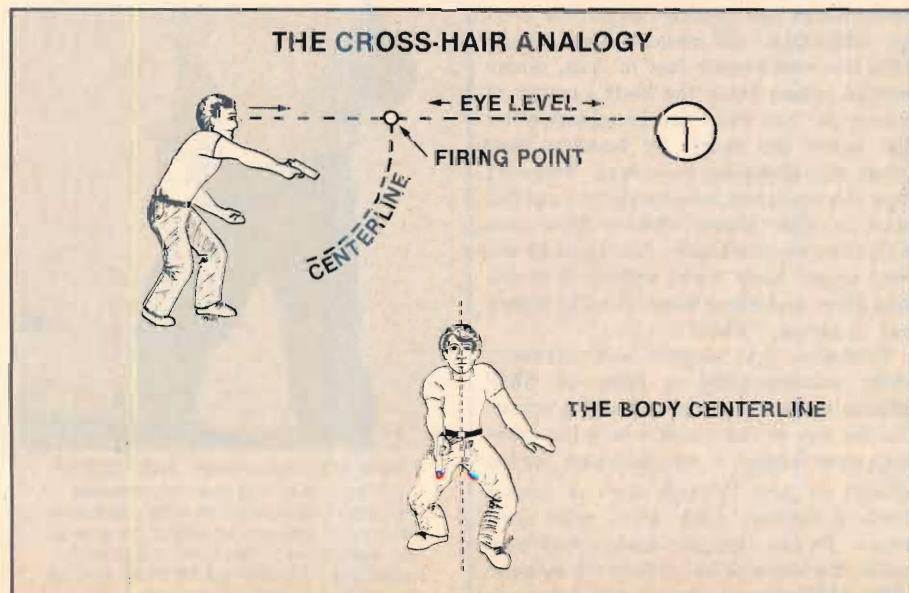
these advocates of competition fail to realize (or tend to ignore) is that, as Bill Jordan so aptly puts it, *"There is no second place winner in a gun fight!"* To ignore this fact requires rather adroit mental gymnastics, but it seems to be a nonetheless prevalent attitude. "Playing" a game, regardless of whether a deadly weapon is involved or not, is not of the same order as "training" for a combat eventuality. In this context, playing and training are simply not synonymous.

Nuts and Bolts—The basic premise of point shooting is that everyone will "instinctively" point accurately with a finger at a given target at *close combat ranges*. Though there is a difference of opinion as to what "close range" is, stick with about 21 feet (7 yards), the distance within which 70 percent of all documented shootouts occur.

Obviously, there is more to shooting a handgun in this manner than merely rais-



In sequence, these photos show a variation on Fairbairn's "half-hip" shooting position, used against a "rusher." At a range where the adversary may charge the shooter, the support arm is thrust forward to "ward away" the attacker, while the shooter steps backward for stability, draws and "rocks" the pistol into a battery position which braces against his chest with the forearm. The pistol is held to the rear to prevent a take-away attempt.



The SHANGHAI SCHOOL

ing your arm and pulling the trigger. In actuality, what is done in "point" shooting is that the entire body is "aimed," with the firing arm straightened and locked. The straightened arm is then raised along the "centerline" (a vertical, imaginary axis running down the center of the torso) until it reaches eye level. This is the same point of reference at which you would direct your finger if told to point at a given object. To work properly, both eyes should be kept open. Think of it as a form of cross hair, "eye level" representing the horizontal plane (elevation adjustment), and the body "centerline" representing the vertical plane (windage adjustment). As the gun rises vertically along the centerline, eventually it approaches the point at which it crosses the horizontal plane of your focused eyes. The handgun has been aimed instinctively with sufficient accuracy to hit your target.

Speed—The advantage inherent in instinctive shooting is purely one of speed. Concentrating on the front and rear sights requires a certain amount of thought and adjustment, all of which takes valuable time, even though its span is extremely brief. However, if one considers that the average shootout lasts a little over 3 seconds, then a second, even a half-second becomes an important consideration. By relying on instinctive, non-intellectual point shooting, the reflex time necessary to think and adjust for a sighted shot can be reduced measurably.

Convulsive Grip—One of the most important aspects of point shooting is an understanding of the convulsive grip. In actual combat, there is an unconscious tendency to grip the weapon with *extreme* pressure, as if trying to crush the butt of the gun. For this reason, it is almost impossible to isolate the musculature of the trigger finger for a "clean" trigger pull, making sighted shooting even more difficult. Again, this isn't something that one "should" do in combat, but something one "will" do, regardless of whether it is practiced or not. If your ability to hit a man-sized target at close range depends largely upon gaining a sight picture and maintaining "straight through" trigger release, you will be in sad shape when the bullets fly.

Locked Wrist/Elbow—Another equally important facet of point shooting is keeping the entire firing arm straight. This entails locking both the wrist and elbow at full extension. Think of your arm as a straight wooden pole, with a gun nailed on the end of it. As you raise your arm up the "centerline" toward "eye level," bending your arm or wrist may create errors in elevation or windage, and will definitely increase the amount of "felt" recoil. Using the so-called "Weaver" hold, with both



This is the "45-degree" ready position. The pistol is fully aligned with straight, locked arms, in this case using a two-handed grip. Raising the gun to eye level from the "45-degree" ready, both elbow and wrists stay locked, as the pistol is fired the instant it reaches eye level.



firing and support arm bent, is a most difficult, inefficient "turret" from which to fire *unless* you have more than your share of upper body strength. The "Weaver" hold not only requires both hands, but emphasizes the use of the bent elbow as a "shock absorber" for recoil. With large calibers, this requires a great deal of muscle control and tendon strength, as the hold itself is highly isometric. For the average guy, it is much more viable to absorb the shock of recoil with the shoulders and torso, where it is transferred when firing with locked elbow and wrist. Bent joints absorb recoil by bending even more, and must be "repositioned" between shots; locked joints pass the recoil on to larger, more massive areas of the body. This emphasis on locked joints is crucial in developing the ability to point shoot with acceptable accuracy.

Combat Crouch—One of the most misunderstood aspects of point shooting as advocated by Fairbairn and Applegate is the use of the crouch. Again, from careful observations of the behavior of men in combat, both men concluded that, when under fire or anticipating danger, the average individual *will crouch instinctively*. This is a well-known fact in Asia, where martial artists lower the body's center of gravity or "tan tien" (an imaginary point just below the navel) by bending their knees and dropping their hips. The next time you are taken by surprise by a sudden noise or close shave, observe what your body does unconsciously: your head drops, your upper body leans slightly forward, hips drop, and knees bend. It is the body's way of saying, "Alert!"

Fairbairn first noticed this tendency while accompanying a party of SMP officers on a dangerous pre-dawn arrest. On the way to the house where the criminals were lodged, it was necessary for the officers to pass through rows of houses down a narrow, dark alley, with guns drawn. By the time the arrests had been made, the sun was up, and to the surprise of the SMP officers, they returned through

the alley to find it criss-crossed with wire clotheslines, all about neck height from the ground. The men had not seen them in the dark, and had not run into them either, because they were all moving ahead in a crouch, anticipating danger. For this reason, Fairbairn and Applegate insisted that their trainees practice from a crouch, so that it would not seem alien when actual combat made it instinctive.

45-Degree Ready—Use of the 45-degree ready position or "vertical lift" is also an integral part of accurate point shooting. If you have the gun in hand and point it toward the ceiling in the "raised pistol" position *a la* Starsky and Hutch, the sudden appearance of an opponent will require that you thrust the gun forward quickly, like throwing a punch. Though



This is a "combat crouch" position from an "extended" hip-shooting position. The empty (weak) hand may be needed for balance, or to grasp an object, as well as for navigation in dim light or darkness. Fairbairn's Shanghai police found it to be very prominent in close-quarter shootouts.

the variance between auto and revolver pointing qualities is great, such an action usually leads to a very low shot, as the muzzle tends to point down. This has two major causes: one is the difficulty inherent in locking the wrist quickly during such a thrust forward, and the other is that this motion creates a partial arc, traveling in a downward direction from the shoulder pivot. It is much like a "double hinged" door. Although the elbow "hinge" may lock straight, it is difficult to lock the shoulder as it is still arcing in a downward path. This can be easily demonstrated in a mirror: close your eyes while standing in profile, then thrust the weapon forward from the raised ready position. Auto-loaders point particularly low, more so than most revolvers. Under combat stress, there is great likelihood that one may miss completely when this thrusting technique is used.

Instead, the 45-degree ready position is stressed by both Fairbairn and Applegate, as the firing arm need only be raised along the centerline and fired, the elbow and wrist already being locked. A locked wrist keeps the weapon in line with the firing arm and, although the elbow can be relaxed slightly while moving, the arm is kept fully extended in anticipation of action. Once again, this technique maintains the integrity of the body "aiming" reference points, the centerline and the eye level.

Re-Directing Fire—Once again, in order to maintain the body sighting mechanism, point shooting requires that the *entire* body turn to face a new target, rather than just swinging the arm. This not only retains the shooter's balance, but helps prevent shots which "swing" past the target or which miss because they are fired too soon. To turn to either the right or left, the shooter need only pivot the front foot and slide the rear foot around. Swinging the upper body or just the arms is very awkward and disturbs balance immensely. This is quite evident in "combat competition," where shooters often miss the last in a string of targets completely because their swinging arms are still "traversing" when they fire.

Long Shots/Two-Hand Holds—Considering all the hoopla generated in the past decade over the "Weaver" hold, one would think that two-handed shooting had just been invented. This is laughable. Two-handed shooting of the revolver was quite common as long ago as the Civil War, where guerilla cavalry units used revolvers almost exclusively, often holding the reins of their horses in their teeth to free both hands. To be sure, they were shooting from a mount, often needing both hands just to get off an accurate shot at even close range, and to steady the revolver for long

(Continued on page 72)

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Corruption:

ORGANIZED CRIME

Mafia, druggers, Cuban Marielitos, biker gangs, Dixie's 'good ol' boys,' and paid-for public officials are ripping you off, destroying the nation . . .

By Ryan Quade Emerson

(Ryan Quade Emerson is president and executive director of the International Research Center on Terrorism, 1926 Hollywood Blvd., Suite A-560, Hollywood, FL 33030, which twice monthly publishes the Terrorist Intelligence Report. The non-profit organization is not affiliated with any political party, association or government agency. The newsletter contains no information that might be prejudicial to national security.)

WITHIN 24 HOURS from the time you start reading this issue of *American Survival Guide*, 500,000 Americans, members of a special group, will steal \$250 million worth of TV sets, radios, jewelry, tape decks, tires and assorted other items that are quick sellers. These same thieves will repeat their crimes every day for the rest of the year, and probably for the rest of their lives because the .5 million heroin addicts in the United States need cash desperately to pay for their "habit," the required amount of heroin they must inject themselves with daily to keep from becoming unstable. These people must continuously rip off everyone else in the community to get it.

From the town policeman to the White House, everyone knows that heroin, cocaine and every other form of illegal narcotic is responsible for endless social, emotional and physical problems throughout the nation. But, in reality, very little has ever been done to combat this ever-growing national cancer that many believe is turning America into a land of burnt-out junkies.

The plain truth is that the drug traffic in the United States and in the rest of the world continues to thrive because it is one of the most lucrative operations of organized crime.

Organized Crime! Everyone has heard

that term; and, most people think only of the "Mafia," or the "Godfather" motion picture. That limited image of organized crime is incorrect. True, the Sicilian Mafia is the largest, most active professional criminal organization in the world, but there are dozens of other groups who engage in drugs, extortion, contract murder, gambling, pornography and loan sharking—even legitimate business.

The Cubans—As an example, a new army of hoodlums that is driving police departments crazy was sent to the U.S. by Fidel Castro. It is estimated that as many as 25,000 hardened criminals were in the infamous Mariel "boatlift" of 1980. The "Marielitos" now have formed gangs with as many as 200 members.

The Cuban gangsters can be found in at least 10 major cities in the U.S. Because of the government's failure to properly supervise their arrival in America, however, there is some argument over exactly what Castro dumped onto the sunny beaches of Florida.

Typically, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has attempted to play down the substantial criminal element in the flood of refugees, and to confuse the public with conflicting reports.

However, the Associated Press (AP), in its own extensive survey, estimated the number of refugees with criminal records at 40,000, and that 22,500 of these are hard-core criminals with felony records.

New York Police, inclined to agree with AP figures, declare at least 2,000 Marielito gunmen are prowling the streets in their jurisdiction.

Settling into apartment buildings in the Bronx and Queens, and on the Upper West Side, the gunmen have formed squads that commit rapes, burglaries, kidnappings and contract murders. The main actions, however, are armed robbery and narcotics.

A team begins with stickups at nearby *bodegas*. Then, as they learn the streets, the Marielito gunmen hit bars and *bodegas* in other neighborhoods. Soon, any place where there is cash becomes a target: the York Hotel on Seventh Avenue, a string of McDonald's Restaurants, travel agencies, beer distributors, and jewelry stores. A team can pull as many as 5 stickups a day.

Planning is limited to parking their cars and running in with guns drawn. Any hesitation by the victim is met with gunfire.

"They are a major problem for us. They work in gangs of 100 or more, and have one of the most terrifying methods of operations we've ever seen," says Mario Merola, district attorney for the Bronx.

In Miami, police say that since the boatlift, refugees have accounted for nearly half of Dade County's homicide toll. Miami, which has absorbed the bulk of the refugees, suffered a 55 percent increase in



Alphonse Persico is a fugitive, wanted by the FBI.

violent crimes.

"There has never been anything like it in U.S. history. They are the most ruthless criminals I have seen in 31 years as a cop," states Sergeant Mike Gonzalez, a Miami homicide investigator.

American justice is not in the least intimidating to the Marielitos, after experiencing Cuban-style justice, in which there are neither plea bargaining nor search warrants. Twenty years is an average sentence for stealing, one Marielito said.

"Here, there is much freedom," one arrested Marielito told New York detectives. "Here, we can stick up a jewelry store with 20 people in it and nobody would put a finger on you."

The Marielitos know they cannot be deported. They are treated in the same manner as any American citizen charged with a crime—pretrial release or detention, court hearings and, if convicted, probation or imprisonment at local or state institutions. After Cuba, it's a piece of cake.

Computer Uselessness—The Marielitos quickly learned that the computers at the Bureau of Criminal Identification and the National Crime Information Center are useless against men whose records remain in Cuba.

Two Cubans grabbed in a stickup in New York gave the same name and date of birth.

"There was nothing we could do," Detective Andrew Lugo of the Bronx Detective Area Task Force reports. "Eventually, we'll have enough records. Meanwhile, a lot of people are going to suffer."

Forced to build a records system of their own, Lugo's division put a request over the police teletype asking all commands to notify the task force of any crime involving Cuban refugees.

Phone calls started coming in from station houses all over the city. Each day, the departmental mail brought envelopes stuffed with crime reports. The total count numbers some 5,000 shootings, rapes, robberies and other crimes.

A typical case in the file was a man known as Lazaro, who is a gambler. He pulled stickups in New York until he had

enough money to hit Las Vegas. When his luck ran out at the casinos, he financed his trip back to New York by robbing stores in Nevada.

After returning from one junket to Las Vegas, Lazaro got into a spat with two brothers named Luis and Ernesto Cardenas. Shot twice in the back, Lazaro stumbled to his car. He then drove to Newark. In front of 69 North Ninth Street, he shot and killed the brothers' father, Miguel.

To raise money for his father's funeral, Luis Cardenas, with a partner in crime, Rene Rodrigues, held up a jewelry store in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

City Patrolman Gary Jones responded to the alarm. The Marielitos turned him back from the door with a burst of gunfire, but not before the policeman wounded Luis' friend. Luis charged out of the door and shot at and missed the officer, who then shot Luis dead.

"I think the officer did a terrific job," says Police Chief Bruno Favasull. "As far as I'm concerned, he should have shot both of them to death. They weren't concerned about the officer's life."

Castro's Refusals—While Castro refused to give an accounting of the criminals he sent to the U.S.—and refused to have them returned to Cuba—there is a reliable method of identification of Marielitos: tattoos.

Tattooing, despised in conventional Cuban society, is high machismo among criminals. In Cuban prisons, inmates tattooed numbers, letters and figures on various parts of their bodies. With such crude procedures such as pricking the skin with a needle dipped in black soot from the burnt handle of a toothbrush, they painfully created tattoos on their bodies. The toughest had this done inside their bottom lips and even on their eyelids.

When they closed Luis Cardenas' eyes after he was killed by Patrolman Jones, they saw the word "te" tattooed on one lid, "vi" on the other. The words mean, "I saw you."

Shootings—Human life means nothing to Marielitos. Florida's Dade County Homicide Department thought the problem with the tattooed *criminales* would have its own solution, as they shoot each other to death with regularity.

A tattooed man walked into a Miami tavern and put bullets into the backs of two other Marielito men sitting on bar stools. Two Marielitos shot a third in full public view on a street in Little Havana. Juan Valdez was shot by his partner as they tried to rob a store in Dade County. Enrique de Juan was shot in the head by another Marielito in an argument over \$10.

One Marielito down from New York, swaggered into a crummy Dade County bar and shouted the old Cuban jail chal-



Santo Trafficante, Jr., is reputed to be the crime boss of Florida.

lenge of the Marielitos: "I'm the baddest man alive!" He was promptly shot dead by another.

There is bitterness in New York, and in several other U.S. cities these days, regarding the so-called "Freedom Flotilla."

"Letting these guys in was like Custer calling for more Indians," Detective Lugo says.

The Bikers—The revelations about another fast-growing phenomenon comes as no surprise to investigative reporters who for years could not understand why law enforcement officials and prosecutors ignored their violent existence.

They call themselves Hell's Angels, Pagans, Sons of Satan, Iron Horsemen, Coffin Snatchers, Henchmen, Warlocks and Outlaws.

These are the motorcycle gangs of America, comparative newcomers among organized criminal groups.

While the Mafia, a Sicilian secret society, dates back to the Middle Ages and implanted itself in the U.S. in the 1890s, the motorcycle gangs first sprung up in the late 1940s.

But the bikers quickly advanced from brawling beer drinkers to a network of chapters that cornered the market on illegal drugs in their areas. Their reputation rivals the Mafia for ruthlessness. The bikers have earned numerous headlines that involve murder, rape and torture.

However, many more vicious, sadistic crimes by the motorcycle gangs have never come close to being prosecuted. Terrified victims have refused to give information to police.

Law enforcement officers agree that the motorcycle gangs have organized themselves along traditional, organized crime lines, using intimidation of witnesses and victims, corruption and infiltration of government agencies, and their own code of silence to protect themselves.

The impact of the bike gangs has become so great that virtually every major urban police department in the country has at least one officer assigned as a specialist in the two-wheeled crime syndicates.

One Ohio investigator said it is next to impossible to infiltrate the gangs.

"If I had a Sicilian agent, I might get him into the Mafia with a lot of work. But you can't get a man into the motorcycle

gangs," the Ohio detective said. "First, nobody wants to live that way, and even if I had someone who would go, by the time he was in a position to do us any good, he would be a felon."

Motorcycle gangs in Ohio, most notably the Hell's Angels and Outlaws, have graduated from booze and mayhem to management of drugs, prostitution and murder-for-hire empires, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* declares.

The newspaper said the metamorphosis began in Ohio and across the nation in the early 1960s when established motorcycle gangs began to sell marijuana and heroin. It said the bikers later branched out to handle LSD, PCP—known as Angel Dust—and methamphetamines.

An Akron investigator said the Angels have divided the country into fiefdoms.

The Outlaws boast a national organization with at least 28 chapters in 11 states, and Canada, according to a special report prepared by the Broward County, Florida, Sheriff's Department.

Former Broward County Sheriff Edward Stack said while the Outlaws were not a part of "organized crime" in the sense of the sophisticated organization as the Mafia or any criminal syndicate, "They are involved in a wide variety of criminal activities for profit."

However, a Cleveland detective who has investigated biker gangs since a series of Outlaw-related murders and bombings wracked his and other Midwestern cities in the early 1970s, believes the group "has definitely been patterned along the lines of the Mafia."

As such, the Outlaws have never hesitated to eliminate their competition, say law enforcement officers close to the action.

On May 1, 1974, three members of the Hell's Angels gang from Lowell, Massachusetts, were found shotgunned in a rock-pit in Broward County, Florida. Their hands were tied behind their backs and their bodies weighted with concrete blocks. The Angels, only four days previously, had been confronted by about 15 Outlaws in a city a few miles away.

A month later, three members of the Pagans motorcycle gang were invited to a party by several Outlaws they met in Orlando, Florida. Although bound and gagged, one of the Pagans escaped. But the bodies of the other two Pagans were found later in a wooded area outside Orlando.

About the same time, 20-year-old Donald Meyers was found shot to death in a wooded Broward County area. He was last seen alive shortly before he went to a Ft. Lauderdale bar frequented by the Outlaws to inquire who had burglarized his car. Meyers' wallet, bearing fingerprints of Outlaws, was found 50 feet from the gang's clubhouse, but the Broward State Attorney's Office declined to prosecute the ►

ORGANIZED CRIME

case for lack of evidence.

The official reports of Outlaws-related murders, tortures, kidnappings and rapes cover several typewritten pages. That's just for Florida.

The West—During 1974, one of the worst years for Outlaws' crime in Broward County, the motorcycle gang was responsible for 10 deaths in the county alone, Broward Sheriff's Lieutenant Carl Carruthers reports.

On a national basis, a veteran Cleveland, Ohio, detective says, "The Outlaws are the worst of all the motorcycle gangs because they have more mental cripples than any other outfit." He estimated their strength nationally at 2,000 to 3,000 members.

Texas has the Bandidos, a motorcycle club founded in 1966, which now has about 1,000 members. They make no secret of their affinity for heavy drinking, drug use and violence.

But Texas lawmen are convinced that the Bandidos have become more than a bunch of ornery good ol' boys.

"Club members continue to support themselves by dealing narcotics, stealing motorcycles and prostituting their women," says a confidential bulletin prepared by the Texas Department of Public Safety.

"Recent intelligence information indicates that club members have connections with organized crime figures."

One Austin police lieutenant goes farther, charging that the Bandidos today are the single greatest organized crime problem in Texas.

Bandidos leaders insist they are being harassed for their anti-establishment posture. Police counter by pointing to the fire that goes with the smoke: There are now 18 Bandidos in prison, including a convicted murderer who was one of the club's founders.

And, the FBI adds credibility to the claims of legions of non-federal lawmen that the motorcycle gangs exist to indulge in crime for profit, with a liking for violence and spreading terror to hurry their intelligence gains.

Four Gangs—The FBI identifies four gangs as having sufficient size and strength to play an important role in organized crime. They are (1) the Hell's Angels, whose vast operations are run out of Oakland, California; (2) the Outlaws, based in Chicago; (3) the Bandidos, a Hispanic group out of Corpus Christi, Texas; and (4) the Pagans, based in Long Island City, New York.

Police say it all began more than 30 years ago with the overnight popularization of the antisocial bike clubs in the wake of the Marlon Brando film "The Wild One"—in which a young Brando terrorized his way through a fictional Southern Californian town.



Biker scum like this now deals in drugs, contract murder, and prostituting their women.

The film was fiction, the violence was make believe.

Today, it is reality in a large number of bike-riding gangs that may have surpassed their big brothers in terrorism and organized crime, the Mafia.

Dixie Mafia—Law enforcement officers in the southern U.S. are becoming increasingly alarmed at the activities of a loose confederation of thugs known as the "Dixie Mafia." Although the ruthless gangs which combine to form this country-fied crime syndicate are not organized into a single structure with one omnipotent "Boss of Bosses," their cooperation in criminal enterprises ranging from gambling, to prostitution, to bank robbery, extortion and murder poses a serious threat to the often understaffed and ill-equipped police agencies of the South.

The Dixie Mafia, estimated to number about 500 persons, uses ruthless intimidation and violent terrorism which make their Sicilian counterparts look like followers of Mahatma Gandhi. This outfit operates principally in the following states: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of Illinois and Indiana.

Unlike the Sicilian Mafia, which relies on "blood" relations, the Dixie group is held together through the time-honored southern "Good Ol' Boy" system, which stresses family roots and frame-of-mind as the primary requisites. According to present and former gang members, the Dixie Mafia recruits many of its new members during their first stay in prison, where the aspiring members can be tested for cunning and viciousness in the Gray Bar Jungle.

Perhaps the most celebrated adversary of the Dixie Mafia was the late Tennessee lawman, Sheriff Buford Pusser, whose war on these gansters won him international fame through the movie *Walking Tall* before his death in a highly suspect automobile accident. When Pusser won election as Sheriff of McNary County, the Dixie Mafia was raking in thousands of dollars each day from criminal enterprises centering on prostitution and illegal gambling, which were being conducted in a wide-open fashion. With little help from

fellow law enforcement officials, Pusser attacked the gang with a vengeance, closing the vice dens and chasing individual gang members out of the county.

Clearly, Pusser posed a threat. His actions, if successful, could have reawakened other law enforcement authorities. So, the Dixie Mafia fought back: Pusser's wife was gunned to death; he was shot in the face. Pusser survived, until his auto accident, and he managed to put a severe dent in the gang's McNary County operations. But the price he paid put other, more prudent, law officers on notice: If you mess with the Dixie Mafia, you take your life and the lives of your family members in your hands.

Pusser is not the only person who paid the price for crossing the Dixie Mafia. The litany includes Judge Fred Nelson of Tulsa, Oklahoma, who left his home one day, started his car and suffered massive injuries when the vehicle exploded; or Diana Herthum and her sister Denise Underwood who traveled from New Orleans to Miami, and ended up shot and strangled with a male friend; or the case of Thomas Cooley who was blown to pieces when a dynamite charge ignited under his mobile home, killing Cooley, and leaving his girlfriend and her mother maimed.

Cooley Case—Cooley's case shows what happens to someone who dares turn witness against the Dixie Mafia. A Spartanburg, South Carolina native, Cooley had been arrested by the FBI for interstate transportation of stolen property in excess of \$100,000. Arrested with Cooley was Ambrey DeWitt Allen, Jr., of Commerce, Georgia, a man suspected by law enforcement authorities of being a top-ranking Dixie Mafia member. Cooley's untimely demise followed on the heels of reports that he had agreed to turn state's evidence, and to begin informing on Allen and other gang members.

What separates the Dixie Mafia from other criminal combines, however, is the gang's willingness to attack law enforcement officers like Pusser or court officials like Nelson. And unlike the Sicilian outfit, which adheres to some semblance of decency (in that it will attack its adversaries, but not innocent non-combatants), the Dixie Mafia stops at nothing, indiscriminately attacking family members and uninvolved bystanders who happen to get in the way.

The Dixie Mafia ranks are inhabited mainly by white men and women who form a loose association in their cooperative criminal enterprises. The primary qualification for membership is to be a southern "Good Ol' Boy" who's known as such in his home town.

The Dixie Mafia, however, has one additional preferred quality or trait: If you've served time in jail and have no qualms about killing another human being,

then you're a prime candidate to be recruited.

The loose association of the Dixie Mafia makes it doubly difficult to deal a significant blow to the entire organization. Chop off one tentacle, and six others fill the void. The typical Dixie Mafia M.O. (Method of Operation) goes something like this:

The M.O.—A bank robbery team with specialists in every aspect of the business flies from Jackson, Mississippi, to Little Rock, Arkansas, where a Little Rock group has cased the layout and readied plans for the heist. In town for only a brief period of time—just long enough to get the plan and the lay of the land from their friends—the Jackson group runs little risk of being spotted. They pull the job, divide the money with the hometown architects and hop the next plane back to Jackson before Little Rock Police know what happened. The Little Rock planners, of course, have nice, pre-arranged alibis. Later, the two roles may be reversed.

Top law enforcement officials say the Dixie Mafia is engaged in every major crime category, including narcotics, bank robbery, burglary, truck hijacking, contract murder, extortion, gambling, prostitution, fencing of stolen goods, interstate transportation of stolen cars, swindles and, naturally, the corruption of local officials.

One of the most notorious Dixie Mafia bands is the Dawson Gang of Columbia, South Carolina. Some years ago, 14 members of this outfit went on trial for a number of bank robberies. During the days of testimony, much of it coming from gang members who had turned state's witness, a picture of the activities emerged. It was a sordid story of murder, rape, bribery and thievery over a 10-year period. This gang flourished, part by reason of the acquiescence of some law enforcement officers who joined the Dawson Gang's ranks.

Former gang members testified that the Dixie Mafia had been aided and abetted in its bank robbery schemes by a lieutenant of the Greenville County Sheriff's office. Later, a former Greenville deputy sheriff pled guilty to murdering an out-of-favor Dawson Gang member while in the company of two other gang members who came along to watch the proceedings.

Former Greenville Sheriff's Department Lieutenant "Bub" Skelton, who was convicted as an accessory in two of the bank robberies, played a crucial role in the Dawson Gang's bank heists. On one occasion, he confused police efforts to nab the suspects by diverting an approaching patrol car to another bank where nothing was happening, while his confederates helped themselves to the real target. Another gang member, former Greenville Deputy Sheriff Fred Phil Gibson, also was

(Continued on page 63)

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For Survival:

AUTO WEAPONS

Here is the information you need for legal ownership of an SMG, AR, LMB or HMG . . .

By Greg Souchik

SWITCH ON YOUR TV, and there's the villain with an Ingram MAC-10 submachine gun in hand. Change channels, and there's a black-and-white rerun of "The Untouchables," with both the evildoers and Elliot Ness blasting away with Thompsons. Movies are the same way. Fully automatic weapons, especially modern submachine guns, are dramatic entertainment "chic." Even *Star Wars* featured automatic weapons. These props appeared to emit laser light beams, but in actuality the Empire's troops were pointing World War II German MG-34s and British Lewis Guns at Luke Skywalker.

Those who grew up watching TV and also became movie fans, along with being students of weaponry, will probably be amazed to learn that it is possible for individual citizens of most of these United States to own certain automatic weapons. If this is the first time you've been made aware of this fact, read on, as the information needed in order for you to make the decision whether or not you wish to own an automatic weapon is presented here.

Money—The major consideration is finances. If you are well-off, and you wish to make an investment that may show some return, an investment that you can enjoy shooting, and with which you can also protect yourself, by all means purchase anything full-auto that suits your fancy. However, if you are at the other end of the income spectrum, and have money enough to buy just one, perhaps two, defensive weapons, look at something more practical—semi-automatic assault rifles, or quality pump shotguns.

The remainder of this article will be directed toward those in the "investment" category of survivalists, the financially secure, and those who fall into the in-between categories, upper to lower middle class, who may wish to consider buying fully-automatic weapons for defensive use, or simply as something unique to add to a gun collection. Whatever your financial circumstances, there may be an auto-weapon for you.

Machine Guns—The term machine gun is subject to wide interpretation—misinter-

pretation, rather. The media, print and electronic, refer to anything that fires fully automatic as a machine gun. Correct terminology should be used to classify these weapons into groups: Machine Pistols, Submachine Guns (SMG), Assault Rifles (AR), Battle Rifles, Light Machine Guns (LMG), and Heavy Machine Guns (HMG). Examine them one at a time:

- Machine pistols are selective-fire weapons, either semi- or full-automatic, with detachable shoulder stocks which can be used as holsters when not attached. The weapon, for the most part, was designed as a semi-auto pistol, with the selective-fire capability as an afterthought. All machine pistols fire pistol ammunition: 9mm Parabellum (Luger), .45 ACP, .380 ACP (9mm Short, Corto or Kurz), .32 ACP, 7.62mm Tokarev, and 7.65mm Luger. Examples of this type of weapon are HK VP-70, the Soviet Stechkin, Broomhandle Mausers, and the Star Model M.

- Submachine guns are designed as shoulder weapons, and also fire pistol ammunition. All are capable of fully automatic fire, and most, not all, are selective-fire weapons. Basically designed as a short-to medium-range offensive weapon, there are hundreds of SMGs in existence. However, some of the more popular models are the Thompson, the UZI, MAC-10 and MAC-11, the British Sten, the German MP-40, Sterling, S&W M-76, and the Soviet PPSH.

- Assault rifles are carbine-style weapons, shooting intermediate cartridges such as .223 Remington (5.56mm NATO) or 7.62x39mm Russian. Firing selectively from a closed bolt, these weapons are large-capacity magazines, and more often than not are fitted with folding or collapsible stocks. Examples include the M16, AKM, AK-47, AK-74, and HK 33.

- Battle rifles, basically, are assault-type rifles that fire full-sized rifle cartridges: .308 Winchester (7.62mm NATO), 7.92 Mauser, .303, 7.62 Mauser Rimmed, and .30-06. This category of weapons includes the HK G3, FN-FAL, AR-10, CETME, M14, M1918 Browning Automatic Rifle, and the RPK.

- Light machine guns are belt-fed, and are usually mounted on bipods or tripods. Usually these weapons are served by a crew

of two or three, and they fire full-sized rifle ammunition for sustained fire. This family includes the M60, M1919 A4 and A6, Belgian MAG, RPD, and MG-34 and 42.

- Heavy machine guns are true machine guns, and usually aren't classified as "heavy." However, they are truly heavy-weights with respect to the cartridges they fire. They are belt-fed, usually on stationary or fixed mountings, though they can be placed on a heavy transportable tripod. These weapons fire large rounds, either the U.S. .50 caliber or the Russian 12.7mm rounds. These weapons are the Browning M-2 HB (heavy barrel), and the Soviet DShK M-1938, respectively. They are the two most common in this classification.

The weapons you'll be concerned with most are SMGs, ARs and battle rifles, as these are most readily available. Those who need an M60 or an M-2 HB for protection can most likely own one—but what are these people protecting against?

Making a Choice—Choosing a weapon to buy is much easier than completing the paperwork involved. Paperwork is what makes possible the completely legal ownership of a fully automatic firearm. Title II of the National Firearms Act, and Title II of the Gun Control Act of 1968 spell out the federal conditions of ownership of full-auto weapons, sound suppressors (silencers), and various other devices.

If your state allows ownership of full-auto weaponry, as you may determine from the accompanying table, and if you comply fully with local regulations, the process you must go through for legal ownership of fully automatic weapons is as follows:

First, locate a Class III firearms dealer, and select which type of firearm you wish to buy from his stock. You can then purchase the firearm, though you can't take possession of it. However, the dealer may allow you to take with you all of the firearm's parts with the exception of its registered receiver. You must then submit a "Form 4" to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, U.S. Department of the Treasury (BATF or ATF, for short). On this form you must list your name, address, city, county, state and zip code. There's a space for the dealer's name and address, and a description of the weapon purchased, plus its serial number. The dealer fills out this part of the form.

On the reverse side is a place for stating the reason for transfer of ownership of the automatic weapon. The BATF won't approve the transfer if the reason for acquisition of the weapon is put down as "For personal defense," or "For home protection," or some such phrase. Most acceptable is a statement that you collect firearms such as: "I wish to add this weapon to my collection of military firearms." Once the transfer is approved, and you have the weapon in hand, however, you may use it in any legal manner, just as

AUTO WEAPONS

own the gun; the gun owns you. If you are caught with the weapon, federal and state penalties are severe. It is a federal felony which, for starters, will put you in a federal prison for up to 10 years. You can also be slapped with a \$10,000 fine. Along with jail and the fine, you will never again be able to own any firearm whatsoever. And you will lose many of your Constitutional rights of citizenship, your right to vote, for example. And you would become an ex-convict, always looked at by the law, the first to be hauled in for questioning.

This writer and *American Survival Guide* state flatly: The *ONLY* way to own an automatic weapon is legally, or not at all.

People who go about auto-weaponry ownership legally do not often experience hassles from BATF agents. They prove helpful, and answer questions. However, they'll come down on you hard if you break the law. It's their job.

Which Ones—The only full-auto weapons available for ownership by U.S. citizens are those that were registered during or prior to the amnesty of 1968, new weapons manufactured in the U.S. by licensed companies, or weapons made by the owner himself, using Form 1. A non-registered firearm found in the attic, or offered for sale at a flea market is contraband, patently illegal, and should be stripped of parts, and its receiver destroyed, or surrendered to a law enforce-

ment agency of the BATF.

As stated previously, auto weapons are fun to shoot. Blowing away paper targets, tin cans, bottles, junked cars and other assorted trash with a burst from a buzz-gun has a certain power to it, an adrenalin rush. However, that novelty wears off quickly. So, are auto weapons good for anything else? The answer is, "Yes, if they're used properly." Learning the correct firing position, employment of compatible tactics, concentration on special techniques, and burst control to 2 or 3 rounds comprise "proper use."

Submachine guns can be used with one hand, a tremendous advantage, considering the fact that there are very few offensive weapons that can be used one-handed. (Pistols are defensive in scope.) The SMG is particularly useful for house clearing and home defense, especially at night. Just try to operate your pump shotgun and use a flashlight at the same time.

(The author has close to his sleeping area what he calls his "bedside manner," a Mag-Lite and a 1928 Thompson with a 50-round drum magazine. The drum is loaded with Glazer Safety Slugs. The author believes these will stop anything human, including an intruder wearing Kevlar body armor.)

An SMG stays close to the body, and is not easily grabbed away when approaching corners, or in close quarters. It is one of the few weapons that can be used while rappelling, driving or other one-handed

pursuits. Another practical consideration is that an SMG, when fired semi-automatically, is nothing more than a shoulder-fired, long-barreled pistol, with a large-capacity magazine, and carbine accuracy. The SMG offers greater stability than a pistol, greater range because of the longer barrel, and greater firepower by reason of the additional rounds available. The SMG has a psychological advantage: the very sight of one may cause even the bravest looter to think more than once that discretion is the better part of valor.

Negatives—There are some negatives to ownership of an automatic weapon. A major disadvantage is that some states forbid ownership, or severely restrict ownership, of automatic weapons. Automatic weapons in untrained hands can expend huge amounts of ammunition. They are not even particularly ammo-stingy in experienced fingers. Unless you have enough fodder for these beasts, or plan to obtain a serious amount of ammunition, or to become a dedicated handloader, all of which can run into money, you might consider other weapons. Price is a consideration. Most available sub guns cost from about \$250 for the lowly Reising up to several thousands of dollars for some rare collector weapons. You'll spend between \$500 and \$1,000 for most "cheap" SMGs. Current price lists show UZIs going for \$875 or more. Stens can be obtained for \$450. MAC-10s still go for \$400 or so, but

OWNERSHIP: YES, NO AND MAYBE

FOLLOWING IS A listing of the states, those which are open to ownership of automatic weapons, and those that do not permit ownership of fully automatic firearms, including applicable notes:

ALABAMA—Open.
ALASKA—Open.
ARIZONA—Open.
ARKANSAS—Open.
CALIFORNIA—Dealers and movie studios only.
COLORADO—Open.
CONNECTICUT—Open, must register with the state police.
DELAWARE—Closed.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Closed.
FLORIDA—Open.
GEORGIA—Open.
HAWAII—Closed.
IDAHO—Open.
ILLINOIS—Dealers only.
INDIANA—Open.
IOWA—Dealers only.
KANSAS—Dealers and police officers only.
KENTUCKY—Open.
LOUISIANA—Open.
MAINE—Open.
MARYLAND—Open.
MASSACHUSETTS—Permit required from state police.
MICHIGAN—Dealers only.

MINNESOTA—Closed.
MISSISSIPPI—Open.
MISSOURI—Dealers only.
MONTANA—Open.
NEBRASKA—Open.
NEVADA—Open.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Open.
NEW JERSEY—Dealers only.
NEW MEXICO—Open.
NEW YORK—Closed.
NORTH CAROLINA—Permit from sheriff required for individuals.
NORTH DAKOTA—Open.
OHIO—Open.
OKLAHOMA—Open.
OREGON—Open.
PENNSYLVANIA—Open to curio and relic collectors.
PUERTO RICO—Closed.
RHODE ISLAND—Closed.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Dealers only.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Open.
TENNESSEE—Open.
TEXAS—Open.
UTAH—Open.
VERMONT—Open.
VIRGINIA—Open, must register with the state police.
WASHINGTON—Closed.
WEST VIRGINIA—Open.
WISCONSIN—Open.
WYOMING—Open.

an original suppressor for it will cost another \$300. These prices don't include the \$200 transfer tax, *per weapon*. Don't forget the tax when you're shopping around on a budget for an SMG or two.

Consider the adverse effect that may come about when you show up at the local rifle range and pull out your "nasty gun" and start to shoot while being watched closely by silhouette and bullseye shooters.

Running around in the woods in camo fatigues and face paint, whilst shooting automatic weaponry is far from the survivalist image most *American SG* readers wish to present. That is not what most survivalists are about, and there is no sense in furthering the wrong image. If you practice with an automatic weapon, do it where no one, or as few people as possible, will be bothered (read alerted) by your shooting. As with any other firearm, learn to use your auto weapon properly, and, most important, safely.

If you decide you want to own an automatic weapon, and have questions, or you seek additional information, any one of the dealers in the accompanying list will be happy to help you—and to sell you a full-auto weapon. ●

AUTOMATIC WEAPONS DEALERS

FOLLOWING IS A list of some of the Class III Machine Gun Dealers in the U.S.:

ARMS CO.
Star Route
Lewis Run, PA 16738

BOB'S GUN SHOP
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Coming This Year:

The COMET

Halley's dustball, a low-priority threat, isn't Lucifer's Hammer . . .

By Christine Miller

PHOTOS COURTESY OF JET PROPULSION LABORATORY



This is Halley's Comet, as photographed from Mt. Wilson Observatory, California, in 1910. The comet's head and the beginning of its extended tail are visible.

SUCCESSFUL survivalists know which threats are of concern, and how to cope with them effectively, until the danger has passed. Survivalists know how to determine what is of little or no threat to continued survival.

One of the most overrated threats in mankind's history is the comet—specifically Halley's Comet. Most recently observed in 1910, this aggregation of ice, cosmic junk and dust, locked in its stable orbit around the sun, will pass the Earth once more this year. When Halley's Comet visited Earth in 1910, this planet actually passed through the comet's gaseous tail with no known ill effect. The chief excitement now is merely scientific curiosity, and employment of high-tech sensors to investigate the comet closely to determine the true nature of its makeup.

Celestial objects that threaten to crash to the Earth with great force and fire long have frightened the human race—for just cause. With no warning, a victim could be struck, crushed and/or set on fire with no

chance for defense. This fear has been passed down through folklore and mythology. Chicken Little, afraid the sky was falling, mistook falling acorns for the end of the world. Because comets draw such dramatic arcs in the sky, they have been interpreted as signals, portents or omens, most often linked to catastrophe—famine, plague or political upheaval. They have been accused of bringing the dinosaurs to extinction, of provoking Emperor Nero to condemn his competitors and their children to death, and of signaling Pizarro's conquest of Peru in 1531.

Superstitions—As late as the Halley Comet appearance of 1910, superstitious persons sealed their windows against poisonous gases they believed were escaping from the comet. It was also necessary for police in Oklahoma to interfere with the sacrifice of a virgin by a comet cult. An ensuing flu epidemic was falsely blamed on germs from the comet. As recently as the 1970s, a comet enthusiast named

Immanuel Velikovsky proposed that comets could produce full grown flies and frogs.

The only suspected incident of a comet colliding with the Earth within recorded history occurred in Siberia in 1908, when an explosion about 6 miles in the air flattened a forest, killing a herd of reindeer. There were no known human casualties. Had this event occurred fractionally later in the Earth's rotation, the city of St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) likely would have been destroyed. The absence of a meteorite crater or large stones caused scientists to attribute the accident to a comet, all of which are thought not to contain metallic or stone fragments of that size.

Scientists suspect that there was a period of comet activity on the Earth many millions of years ago. If it were heavy enough, it may have contributed to the demise of the dinosaur. A current 3-year study is now proceeding to measure the amount of iridium, a comet-related hard metallic element, in areas of impact.

The Hammer—It is in this vein that the survival/science fiction novel, *Lucifer's Hammer*, by Larry Niven and Jerry Pournelle, depicted a world devastated by collision with a strange, new comet.

Comets are not to be confused with meteors or meteorites. Meteors are rocks hurtling through space. These cosmic chunks become incandescent as they fall to Earth. As they pass through the atmosphere, they become meteorites. Friction raises their temperature to the melting point, and reduces their size, which varies from miniscule to huge. The largest meteorite crater in the world, located in Arizona, is 1.2 kilometers in diameter, and is about 25,000 years old. An estimated 5,500 meteorites have smashed into the Earth in historic times. The only human casualty, recorded about 20 years ago, was a woman in Alabama who suffered a grazed thigh.

Halley's Comet has long been in a fairly predictable orbit around the sun, making its appearance to Earth every 75 years or so. The first scientifically accepted sighting was in 87 B.C., when Julius Caesar, who

was then 14 years of age, observed the comet. It did not receive its current name until the 1700s, however, when British astronomer Edmond Halley (rhymes with "alley") was credited with accurate prediction of its return. After viewing the comet in 1682, Halley struggled with the scientific ignorance and theological rigidity of the times to make sense of this phenomenon. He also was wise enough to seek the aid of Sir Isaac Newton, who suggested the proper orbit for the comet (nearly parabolic). Upon detecting a comet that had appeared 75 to 76 years apart three times in succession, Halley predicted it would return in 1785. It was indeed spied on Christmas Day of that year by an amateur astronomer in Dresden. Like so many great men, Halley did not live to see himself immortalized.

Comets are important not just because they prominently display in the sky, but also because they are some of the most primitive objects in the solar system. Scientists believe they emanate from an area called the Opik-Oort Cloud, where an estimated 100,000 million comets and meteors surround the sun at enormous distances. Passing stars cause them to fall out of their position and into the grasp of the solar system. In this process, comets develop individual orbits. Halley's Comet rotates from beyond Neptune's orbit, around the sun, and crosses the plane planets occupy near the Earth's orbit. Other comets have different orbits; one takes just 3.3 years to complete its rotation.

Nuclei—Comet nuclei range in size from 0.2 to 6 miles in diameter. Scientists

believe this comet center to resemble a fluffy snowball, mixed with dust particles and frozen deep in space much as would an errant schoolboy create a formidable "iceball." This nucleus has the approximate density of water. It contains elemental ices of carbon dioxide, ammonia, perhaps methane, and other molecules containing carbon and sulfur. As the nucleus closes to within 270,000,000 miles of the sun, the warming ices begin to change directly from solids to gases without melting. Dust released during this process spreads out around the nucleus, making its head (coma) visible as the dust reflects sunlight.

As the comet plunges nearer the sun, increasing solar radiation breaks down the molecules into simpler components. These then fluoresce into characteristic wavelengths that are perceived as colors. By now, a huge hydrogen cloud the size of the sun surrounds the comet's head. These broken remnants also become charged (ionized) and interact with the solar wind (charged particles flowing from the sun) to form a tail of electrified gas (plasma). Under the conditions found in space, the pressure of sunlight can be considerable. It pushes dust away from the head of the coma to form a dust tail millions of miles in length by the time the comet reaches the sun (perihelion). At this point, the small dusty snowball has been completely transformed into a peacock of the heavens.

After it orbits around the sun, the comet first loses its tail, then its head, as it returns to the far deep freeze of the solar system. Halley's Comet spends about one year of its 76-year orbit close enough to the

sun to undergo substantial physical and chemical changes. During that entire year, however, a layer less than one meter thick will be lost from its nuclear layer.

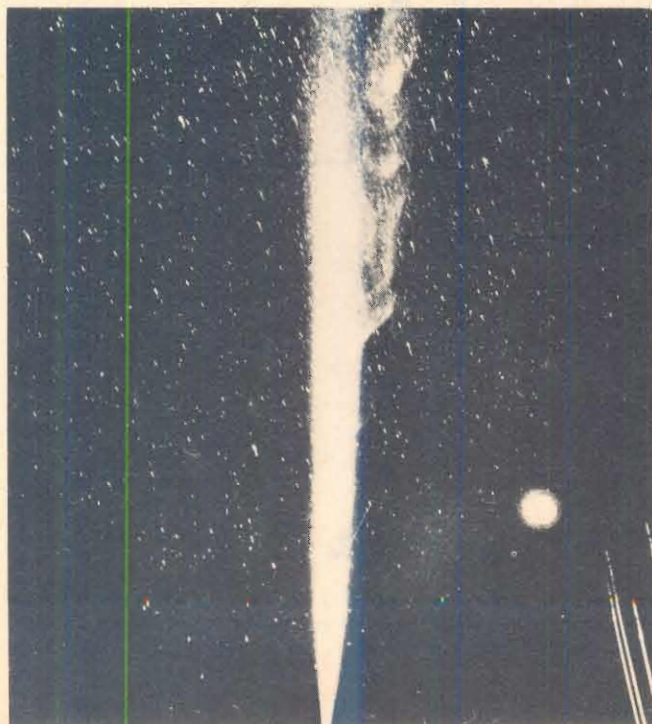
When comets release debris from their tails as they pass by the Earth, the result is a vast meteor shower, with pinhead size meteorites falling harmlessly to Earth.

Halley's Comet is believed to be a snowball 5 kilometers in diameter, weighing 65 billion tons, and spinning on its axis every 10.3 hours. It consists of 40 percent water ice, 10 percent of other volatile materials and 50 percent "solid" materials, such as dust and small stones. This mixture is held together by a weak gravitational field, vacuum welding and chemical bonding. It is expected to reach its perihelion on February 9, 1986, on the far side of the sun 54 million miles from Earth. (The comet has never been closer to the Earth than well beyond the distance to the Moon.)

Because of the orbital motions of the Earth and the comet around the sun, the 1985-86 appearance of Halley's Comet will be the least spectacular of any of its visitations during the past 2,000 years. Observers in both hemispheres will see the comet initially during the autumn of 1985. It will be much clearer to the southern hemisphere than in the north in early 1986.

Visitation—In North America, small telescopes will be required to view the comet at first. By December, binoculars may be used to spot it halfway between the horizon and zenith in the southwest about 1½ hours after sunset. By January, 1986, the comet should be visible to the naked eye. (See accompanying panels.) At this point, it will brighten rapidly and develop a tail as it approaches the sun. At the same time, it will be seen lower in the sky and more towards due west each night at the end of twilight. From the end of January until the end of February, the comet will be lost in solar glare to the northern hemisphere as it passes the sun and turns back towards Neptune. It will reappear in late February in the morning sky slightly south of due east and low on the horizon 1½ hours before sunrise. As March unfolds, Halley's Comet will move higher in the sky and more southward, brightening as it approaches the Earth, to which it is closest in late March and early April. During the last half of April, the comet will appear in the southwest after evening twilight, rising higher in the sky daily. By May, binoculars will be required to watch its return to the depths of the solar system.

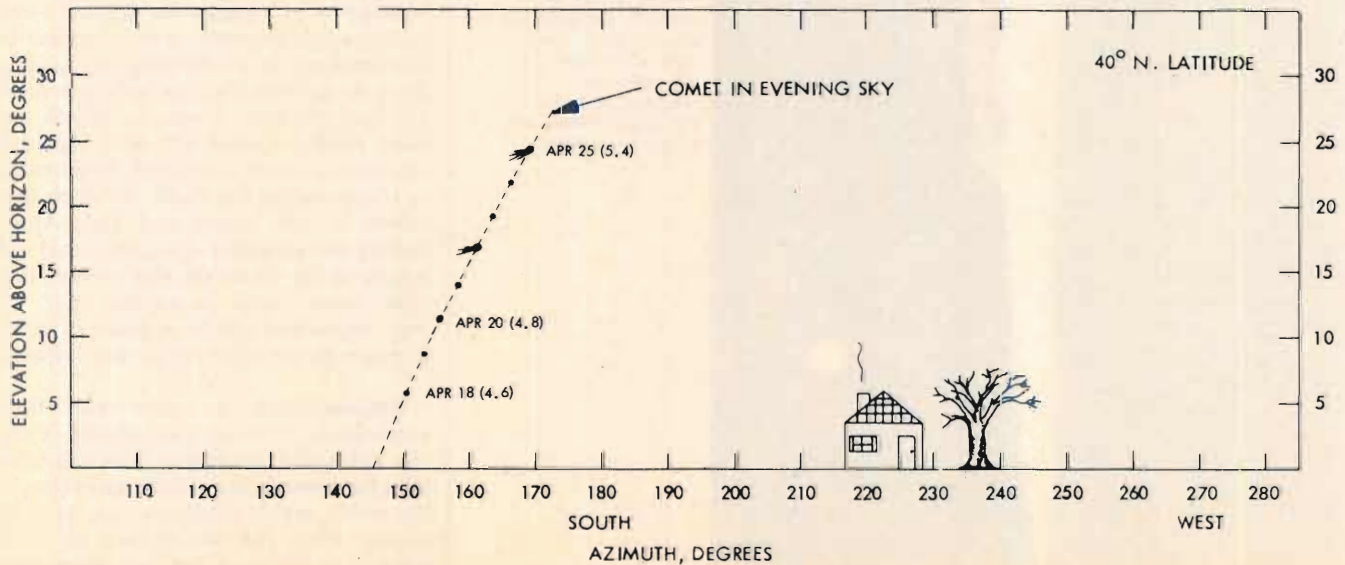
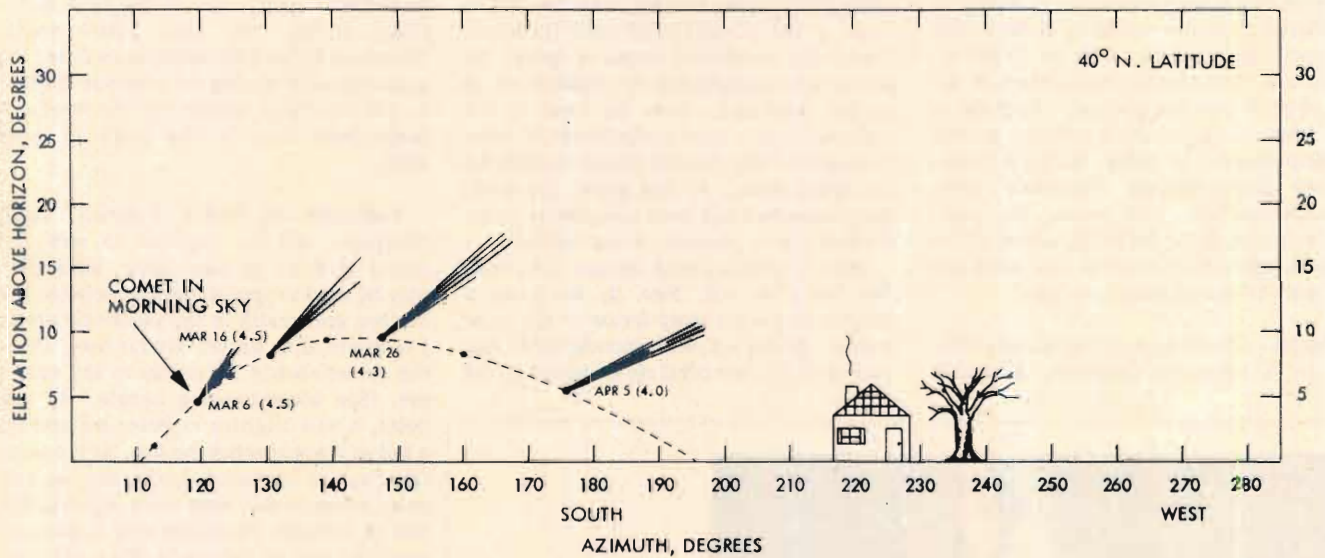
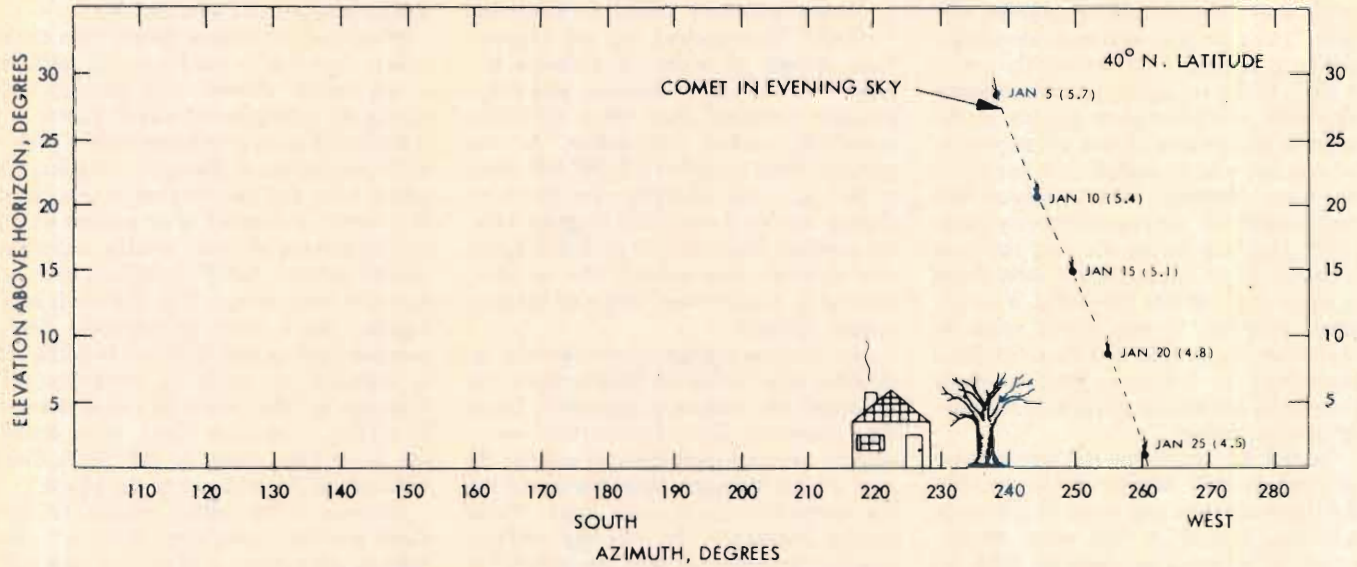
Observe—Seek an area with little atmospheric pollution, haze or dust. Avoid city lights and moonlight. This will keep light from interfering with the faint glow of the comet, which resembles thin, moonlit clouds. Allow the eyes at least 10 to 20 minutes to adapt to darkness after expo-



This 1910 view of Halley's Comet shows the planet Venus, lower right, above the city lights of Flagstaff, Arizona. The short streaks are background stars.

The COMET

These illustrations show the position of Halley's Comet from the Northern Hemisphere,
(1) during January, 1986, (2) during March and early April, and (3) during April.



sure to light. When using binoculars, 7x35s are considered good, 7x50s excellent. Even though the greater light-gathering power of binoculars will bring out the full extent of the comet, remember that the field of view is limited by magnification. Sweep the binocular field of view over the comet to see its full extent. Movement of the comet's head through space in contrast to background stars is observable within a few hours' timespan.

Comet photography is easily accomplished with any camera whose shutter can be locked open. This is a "B" (bulb) shutter on most adjustable cameras. For a lengthy time exposure with an automatic camera, place it on a tripod and use a cable release to open the shutter. Try to minimize vibration. Exposures of 10 seconds to 10 minutes will produce a range of impressions on high speed color or black-and-white film. Lenses with focal lengths of 28mm to 200mm should be selected for the desired field effect, and should be used with the lowest f/ number possible.

A worldwide organization is operating now to provide the most complete data ever compiled on a single comet. Called the International Halley Watch (IHW), its goals are to organize professional and amateur astronomers around the world to coordinate their ground-based observations of the comet. They will also coordinate airborne and rocket-borne experiments and earth-orbiting and close-flyby spacecraft information. The European Space Agency, the Soviet Union (with France and other countries), and the Japanese (not the U.S.) are each planning to send investigative spacecraft. The IHW issues an amateur observer's bulletin and other information free of charge. To keep updated, write the International Halley Watch, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, 4800 Oak Grove Drive, Dept. ASG, Pasadena, CA 91109. Also check with local planetariums or observatories for information on comets and astronomical photography. •

ADDITIONAL READING

- *Astronomy Magazine*; Astromedia Corp. P.O. Box 92788, Milwaukee, WI 53202
- *Astrophotography Basics*; Eastman Kodak Co., Dept. 841, Rochester, NY 14650
- *A Choice of Catastrophes* by Issac Asimov; Fawcett Columbine Books, CBS Publications, 1515 Broadway, New York, NY 10036
- *The Comet Is Coming* by Nigel Calder; The Viking Press, 625 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022
- *Comets*, readings from *Scientific American* edited by John C. Brandt; W.H. Freeman and Company, 660 Market Street, San Francisco, CA 94101
- *Sky and Telescope Magazine*; Sky Publishing Corporation, 49 Bay State Road, Cambridge, MA 02238

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A MAC Is a MAC;

The TEXAS M10A1

This reworked Ingram design gets a new lease on life—in .45/9mm closed-bolt configuration . . .

Staff Evaluation

ASG staffer rips off a string of .45 ACP with the Texas M10A1.

ON THE SURFACE, there's a difference between a McDonald's franchise Big Mac and a burger from the independent fast food joint around the corner—but not much, once you've bitten into it and started chewing. A hamburger is a hamburger, and a MAC-10 is a MAC-10—no matter who makes it, when you've loaded-up and started shooting.

Since firearms designer Gordon B. Ingram's brainchild was produced by Military Armaments Corporation, the original of which went bankrupt in 1978, the MAC-10 open-bolt, rapid-fire submachine gun, and semi-automatic versions of the weapon, have been manufactured by other companies, with more or less success.

Newest in the battle to keep this fistful of firepower alive is Military Armaments Corporation of Stephenville, Texas, no relation to the defunct MAC entity.

The Texas MAC firm holds exclusive manufacturing rights to produce the full-auto submachine gun and a closed-bolt semi-automatic "pistol" M10, designated M10A1.

The Texas MAC people sent *American Survival Guide* a .45 ACP semi-auto "pistol," along with parts, including bolt, barrel, upper receiver, buffer, springs and spring guides, plus a hammer required to convert the .45 to 9-mil.

The M10A1 is plain and ugly, or functionally beautiful in its simplistic angularity, depending on the viewer's appreciation for firearms. Ingram's non-complex design was to facilitate manufacture, to complete the weapon rapidly, with a minimum of bends, stamping and machining operations, and resistance welds. The bolt is an investment casting with a pinned-in semi-cylindrical carrier for firing pin, firing pin spring, and spring steel extractor pawl. The main action spring and spring guide rest in the right-hand side of the bolt, along with the ejector rod. Both are fixed to the buffer, the mainspring guide by a circlip, the ejector by simply flattening the rear end of the steel rod. The barrel is held into the upper receiver by a threaded collar; the muzzle end of the barrel is threaded for a suppressor, as were the original MACs. The bolt-charging handle rides in a slot in the upper receiver, and extends into a recess in the top of the bolt.

The lower section of the M10A1 is comprised of the plastic-grip/magazine-well assembly that has the magazine catch at its lower rear extremity, the trigger guard, the safety slide actuator "button," and the stamped, welded lower receiver itself. Inside the lower receiver are the components that comprise the trigger/hammer/sear/hammer-spring assembly.

Using the charging handle, the bolt is drawn rearward to (1) cock the hammer against the trigger bar, and (2) to chamber a round from the magazine as the bolt is let fly forward. The Texas MAC safety, a follow-on modification, is like an M1 Garand safety externally, centered in the forward part of the trigger guard. Pushing it rearward, the "button" causes a plate to slide underneath a safety rocker. When its forward end is cammed up, its rear end, in the form of a hook, pivots down to engage a transverse safety bar, locking it forward, and rendering the weapon incapable of firing. Pushed forward, the button causes the safety plate to slide from under the rocker, thus freeing the trigger assembly.

A squeeze of the trigger cams the stirrup-type trigger sear frame rearward. The trigger bar disengages from the hammer sear and the hammer flies forward under impetus of a coil spring, and contacts the rear of the firing pin. The firing pin extends through the bolt, striking the cartridge's primer, and detonating the round.

Blowback action causes the bolt to move rearward. The empty case is held in the grip of the extractor in the upper right of the bolt face. As rearward travel continues, the ejector rod protrudes through the bolt face, knocking the spent case

upward and to the right. As it travels to the rear, the bolt cocks the hammer against the trigger bar once more. The bolt comes to a stop, snubbed by action of the main-spring and nylon buffer, then starts forward again, under pressure from the main-spring. In its forward travel, the bolt picks the top round out of the magazine and chambers it, fitting the ejector claw over the cartridge case.

The semi-auto version of the M10A1 carries a disconnecter that prevents more than one round being fired per pull of the trigger. The trigger must be released and squeezed again to cause the action to cycle. Of course, the submachine gun version from MAC of Texas is not fitted with a disconnecter, and is said to be capable of cyclic rates from 750 to 850 rounds per minute. The MAC M10A1 subgun can exhaust a 30-round magazine in under 3 seconds.

The Conversion—As received by ASG's test crew, the M10A1 was in .45 ACP configuration. Changing from .45 to 9mm was about as much trouble as field stripping and cleaning the weapon.

Barrel, bolt, and upper receiver slide in as is. But it's necessary to change the hammer to accommodate 9mm. This requires pulling the trigger pivot pin, and lifting out the hammer assembly. The hammer pin is removed and the 9mm unit is substituted for the .45 component, and then the hammer/trigger group are buttoned back into the lower receiver.

Latching upper receiver to the lower section, with the hammer/trigger group, is accomplished with a single pin at the forward end of the lower receiver.

Even when the armorer or gunsmith is unfamiliar with the M10A1, a glance at the simple mechanisms show what to do to complete the conversion. Given a few replacement springs, some firing pins, and trigger and trigger bar springs, a M10A1 could be kept functioning over the long term by an unskilled individual with an absolute minimum of tools.

'Pistols'—MAC of Texas does not fit its firearms with the Ingram MAC-10 folding stock, as such would make the "pistols" illegal under federal law, unless the proper paperwork and payment of a license fee were completed. So, the Texas MACs are termed pistols, rather than carbines—which require 16-inch barrels.

The M10A1 semi-auto pistol with 30-round magazine for 9mm, can provide outrageously rapid fire with just pulls of the trigger. Full-auto fire probably would result in wasted ammo.

Evaluation—The MAC of Texas, in building this new generation of Gordon B. Ingram's super-simple subgun, have changed the location of the magazine well in the lower frame, moving it forward of its



Topmost is the 9mm M10A1, to be converted to .45 ACP.



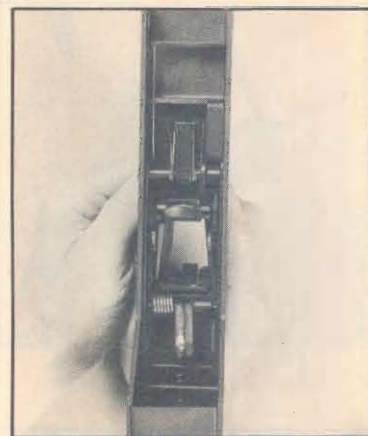
The process starts with dropping the magazine by pressing the release down.



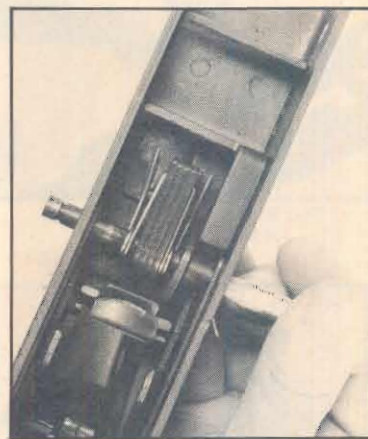
A single takedown pin is removed next.



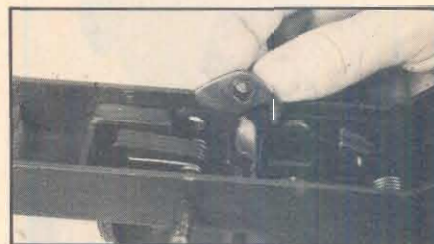
Now upper receiver and bolt/buffer assembly can be lifted away.



The lower receiver houses the trigger, magazine well adapter, and hammer/sear assembly.



The trigger/safety pivot pin is drifted out.

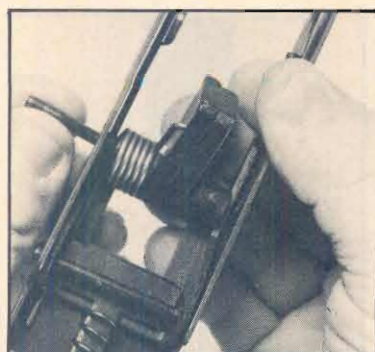


Here is the safety rocker, with trigger bar hook rearward.

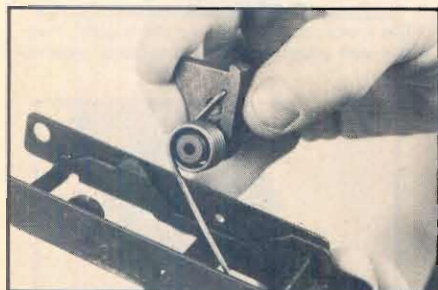


Trigger and trigger spring need not be removed. However, this shows position and configuration of the components.

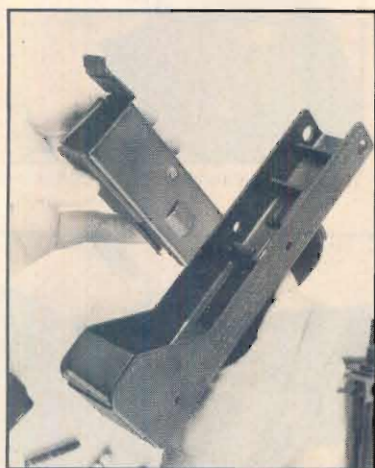
The TEXAS M10A1



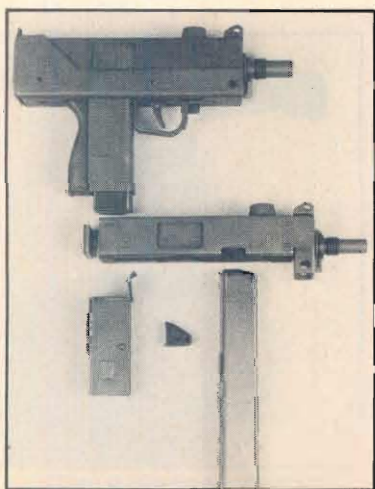
The hammer pin is removed from the trigger sear frame.



The .45 hammer is substituted for the 9mm component.



The 9mm magazine adapter is removed.



And the M10A1 is reassembled with .45 bolt/receiver/barrel group.

original position. The safety, as detailed earlier, has been relocated from the side to the center of the trigger guard. And that safety rocker is an entirely new component. And the bolt-charging handle is a bit larger.

Do these changes make a different MAC-10? In terms of firing the weapon, the answer is, "Absolutely not!" The difference is like swiss or American cheese in a double-burger. With your eyes shut, you can't determine which is which.

ASG's evaluation crewmen took the M10A1 .45 ACP and 9mm conversion assembly into the field for a test shoot. As the firearm was already in .45 configuration, it was fired in that mode initially.

After one jammed round, the second up from the magazine, the MAC from Texas performed flawlessly, emptying magazine after magazine without a hitch.

The almost-6-pound "handgun," looking for all the world like a small sub-machine gun, topped half-scale metallic silhouettes, holed full-scale torso targets in the K-zone, and sent soft drink cans flying—after that first, and one and only, jam. The very weight of the pistol, and its improved balance, result of the relocated magazine well, contributed much to the M10A1's accuracy. To a man, the crew agreed, "This one is *fun* to shoot."

The .45 digested several different brands of ammo without expressing a preference, or distaste. It ate anything.

Converting the .45 to 9mm was about a 5-minute job, completed on the tailgate of the duty pickup truck.

Off came the upper receiver, with bolt and barrel, springs and guides for the .45. Next the trigger assembly was lifted out of the lower receiver, in order to slide in the 9mm magazine adapter, and exchange hammers. Then the assembly was put back together, and the 9mm upper receiver, bolt/barrel, springs/guides group was pinned into place. The 30-round 9mm

magazine was topped-up, and the M10A1 pistol was ready to fire in 9mm form, with no problems, no hitches.

With full-metal-jacketed ammo, the 9mm converted Texas MAC stuttered a bit, would shoot a short string, jam, have to be cleared, then would fire again. Using jacketed hollowpoints, the 9mm M10A could be fired only once per clearing. The weapon, the test crew was sure, could be polished and tweaked here and there to smooth out the feed problem, and use of high velocity, high performance, or carbine ammo probably would guarantee feeding for uninterrupted rapid fire.

There was some .45 ACP ammunition remaining in the ASG ammo box, so crewmen converted the M10A1 back to that caliber and continued their marksmanship activities—just for *fun*.

Survival M10—Because the M10A1 is made of non-complex stampings, laminated sheet steel hammers, and such, it can be repaired, perhaps even hand duplicated by skilled metalsmiths, people with a little machinist training, and those who know how to gas weld and work metal with hand tools. Boring of the barrels would be the most difficult task—and barrels were bored for 600 years before there were computerized, motor driven lathes.

A survivalist individual or a survivalist group armed with M10A1s without doubt could keep the weaponry operating.

There is little disagreement that .45 ACP and 9mm are effective in any number of house-to-house tactical situations, and infantry squad exercises. That the M10A1 possesses inherent accuracy is all to the good. The pistols can be fired accurately by men, women and youngsters, as neither .45 nor 9mm version offers appreciable felt recoil.

A MAC is a MAC is a MAC is a MAC. From here, that looks pretty good in terms of survival. ●

TECH SPECS

MILITARY ARMAMENT CORPORATION M10A1:

Caliber	.45 ACP convertible to 9mm Luger (Parabellum)
Action	blowback, semi-automatic
Capacity, rounds	10, 20, 30
Lengths:	
Barrel, inches	5.875
Overall, inches	10.625
Height, without magazine, inches	5.938
Width, inches	1.750
Weight, pounds	5.989
Sights:	
Front	post
Rear	fixed aperture
Radius, inches	8.438
Finish	dark gray oxide
Grip	steel/plastic
Muzzle velocities, .45/9mm, fps	810/1,155
Muzzle energies, .45/9mm, ft-lb	335/341
Price, .45 ACP M10A1, suggested retail	\$550
Price, 9mm M10A1, suggested retail	\$399
Manufacturer	MAC, P.O. Box 1385, Dept. ASG Stephenville, TX 76401

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— Dean F. V. Du Vall

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FROGGIN'

The hunter begins by casting his beam slowly along the water's edge to pick up the golden-green reflection of the frog's eyes . . .

By David M. Knotts

WHEN CAMPED AT night near a marsh on the shore of a small lake, you've probably heard an occasional deep-pitched bellow: Brrowm! Brrowm! What you've heard is the call of the largest American frog—the bullfrog.

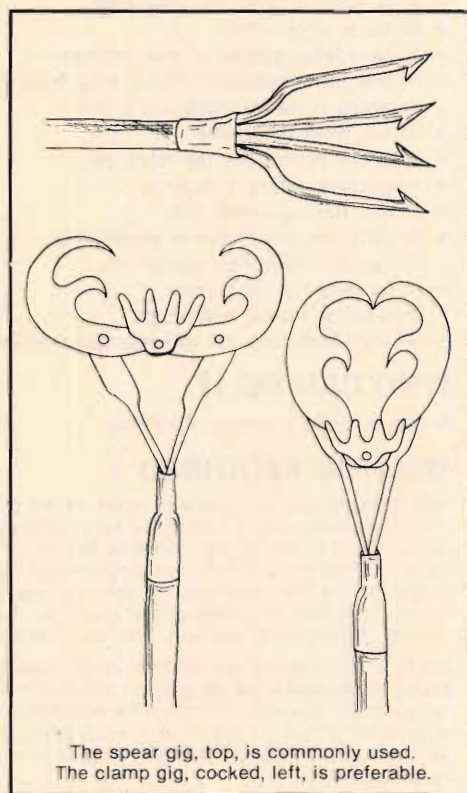
Long a staple in the diet of Indians, the bullfrog is a favorite among today's gourmets. The frog's hind legs are referred to as "drumsticks," providing the diner with large morsels of delicious white meat. Some describe the taste as being similar to chicken, while others claim it is like fish. To the most ardent connoisseur, however, frog legs are frog legs, and nothing comes close to tasting as good.

Range—The mighty bullfrog ranges from the Atlantic Coast to Eastern Colorado and New Mexico, and south from southern Canada to northeast Mexico. The bullfrog may also be found in abundance in many parts of the Rockies, and in Western states where it has been introduced. The bullfrog is an aquatic animal that lives in or near a body of water that is largely independent of rainfall. The frog prefers the quiet waters of marshes, or the backwaters and edges of ponds, lakes and streams where thick growth of cattails or other aquatic vegetation provides concealment.

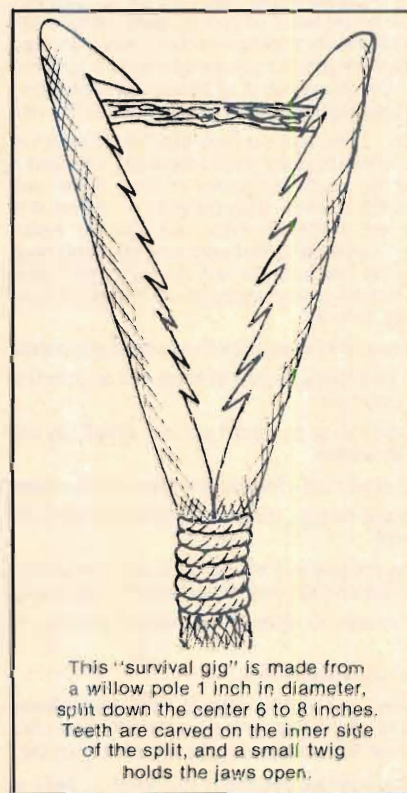
During the day, bullfrogs are extremely wary and difficult to approach, but at night are found readily by searching for their highly reflective eyes. Light has a paralytic effect on the bullfrog, thus the creature is easily caught when dazzled by a bright beam.

Some old-time frog hunters use their hands to grab a light-dazed frog, but the most effective means of capture is to employ a gig.

Gigs—There are two types of gigs—the *spear gig* and the *clamp gig*. With the spear gig, the hunter stabs a frog, which is held on the spear by barbs on its two, three or four tines. Though common, the spear gig offers no advantage when the frog is floating on the water, or lying among soft



The spear gig, top, is commonly used. The clamp gig, cocked, left, is preferable.



This "survival gig" is made from a willow pole 1 inch in diameter, split down the center 6 to 8 inches. Teeth are carved on the inner side of the split, and a small twig holds the jaws open.

reeds where it cannot be pinned down. Spear gigs also have been known to glance off the the hard, bony back of a frog without penetration.

The clamp gig is the favorite of many frog giggers. It allows the hunter to snatch a frog out of almost any situation. When cocked, the spring action is sensitive to touch, and the gig's jaws will snap shut when the trigger prongs make contact with a frog. Care must be taken not to set off the gig accidentally by hitting a twig or reed while working it toward a frog.

When approaching a frog from the rear, the side or from above, the creature is relatively easy to gig. A frog has lightning-fast reflexes, however, and will leap into the water, out of sight and range, at the

slightest movement. Remember, the position of the frog's eyes on its head gives it an almost 360-degree viewing capability. Head-on, the frog is even more difficult to capture. He presents a smaller target, and has been known to jump right out of the jaws of a closing clamp gig.

Alternates—Frogs also can be taken with a large dip net, archery, or using a rifle. A .22 caliber is often used in thick brushy areas where frogs cannot be reached with a gig. The key to success with a rifle is to place the bullet squarely between the frog's eyes. A brain shot causes the frog to stiffen out straight as a board. There is risk of losing a wounded frog. Use judgment before shooting.



These are North American edible species, from top: Bullfrog, Leopard Frog, and Green Frog.

At night, whether walking a pond's edge, or hunting from a boat, a good light capable of throwing a strong spot beam is essential to a successful hunt. While some hunters use hand-held flashlights, most prefer a headband-mounted 6-volt spotlight, or a Q-Beam. Under survival conditions, a torch with an improvised reflector—perhaps cut from a tin can, or some aluminum foil—will suffice.

Hunting—The hunter begins by casting his beam slowly along the water's edge to pick up the golden-green reflection of the frog's eyes. Numerous aquatic insects and animals have reflective eyes that can confuse an inexperienced frogger. Common spiders, known as water striders, have been responsible for untold numbers of false stalks. Only experience leads to determination of which eyes belong to what creature.

The deep bellow of a bullfrog can be used as an audio homing beacon. However, just because those hearty croaks aren't being sounded does not mean bullfrogs cannot be found. Frogs are strange: one night they'll croak until dawn; other nights they may call only sporadically; and some nights they won't bellow at all.

Hunting frogs during the day is tough. Sharp eyes and a good knowledge of the forage area are required. Frogs generally seek heavy cover during the day. The camouflage pattern of their skin makes them nearly impossible to detect. The most



North America's largest frog is found in reedy backwaters of lakes and rivers.



The author's son displays his catch and the clamp gig that proved successful.



Alive, bullfrogs may be kept for some days, so long as they're cool and wet.



Roller in flour and fired in a hot skillet, nothing tastes better than frog legs.

productive hunting in daylight is on a small pond, or in a shallow, grassy marsh where cover is sparse.

Froggers should be aware that when first seized, bullfrogs may play possum, hanging limp and motionless. Be alert for sudden recovery! Captured frogs are best kept in a cold, damp cloth sack, with the mouth securely tied.

Cooking—To clean a frog for eating, first kill it with a sharp blow to the head. Using pliers, peel off the skin and remove the webbed feet with a knife, or snip them off with small wire cutters. Most people save only the large hind legs, but on larger frogs, forelegs and back provide some meat.

Frog legs are best fried after being rolled

in flour-and-egg batter, but they may be broiled or baked.

The bullfrog has two cousins that are edible, too, the Leopard Frog, and the Green Frog. Though not as large as the bullfrog, both can provide the hunter and his family with a meal.

Frogs are seasonal. They disappear with the first sign of cold weather, then return in mid-spring, and may be hunted through autumn. The best hunting is in late spring and early summer.

Froggin' is a sport that gets in the blood. Once a hunter has caught 3 or 4 sizeable bulls, and fried them up in a hot skillet, he'll return time and again for more. As survival food, the bullfrog is readily available, and will prove a tasty, nutritious treat. ●

Your First Shot: COUNTERSNIPING

Shooting over long ranges to extend your buffer of protection . . .

By Greg Krohn

AMERICAN SURVIVAL GUIDE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT



▲ The countersniper uses concealment and cover, a bush hat and T-shirt that blend in.



◀ Ed Isenberg holds a Mauser action countersniper rifle that can be disassembled quickly and carried in a briefcase.

THE SUN HAS JUST COME up and is shining on the door of your retreat. The morning is bright and clear, as you and your family walk outside to start the day's chores. Suddenly a gunshot rings out. Someone screams. A sniper is firing at your camp. Your first thought is: "What will I do?"

To answer this question *American Survival Guide* interviewed Ed Isenberg. Ed is a retired Chief Warrant Officer and U.S. Army CID Agent. He received five years of training and experience from the West German Police in anti-terrorist and drug suppression tactics. As an Army Chief Instructor, he currently trains snipers and countersnipers for the Army and major police departments. He is an NRA "Distinguished Rifle and Pistol Shot." He owns Yankee Gunsmith, in Copperas Cove, Texas, where he builds complete sniper rifle systems and combat handguns.

ASG: Ed, why is countersniping an important skill for survivalist to know?

Ed: First, being confronted with a sniper is a very likely possibility. Look at

what happened in San Ysidro, California, recently. During a breakdown of our society, sniping is likely to occur and countersniping is a means to protect yourself.

Second, a survivalist can use countersniping techniques to extend his buffer of protection by shooting at long ranges. Moreover, he saves his supplies by being accurate.

Third, countersniping and marksmanship take training and practice. The survivalist won't have the time or resources to learn about it after the disaster.

ASG: Is there a difference between sniping and countersniping?

Ed: Often the only difference is who shot first. Yet, countersniping should be well thought out. To protect yourself from snipers, you must plan and prepare a defense.

ASG: Why do the Army and the police train countersnipers?

Ed: Good question. Snipers and countersnipers are used offensively,

defensively, and to destroy morale. An opponent's morale can be horribly destroyed when under sniper fire. If you have a sniper sitting in a tree 500 meters away shooting and you can't locate him, he'll drive you out of your wits with fear and frustration. Offensively, snipers are used to take out key people and cause confusion. Defensively, a countersniper can hold up the enemy's advance or remove another sniper.

ASG: How would survivalists use countersniper techniques?

Ed: When most of us talk about survivalists in retreat, we are talking about individuals or small groups of people. Realistically, a small group of survivalists won't be able to withstand any kind of assault. The only thing they could hope to do is to get a few quick shots off and run like the wind. As long as the survivalists stay free, they are okay. As soon as they end up in a pitched battle with anyone, they will probably lose more than they can afford.

ASG: What are the fundamentals of countersniping?

Ed: You could write a book in three volumes on this question. However, I will give you a number of things to think about. Countersniping is based on marksmanship. A person must be highly qualified to hit what he is aiming at. The first round hit probability of a shot must be very high. Seldom is there a chance for a second shot. Most countersniping units in Vietnam were 3-man teams of Marines. There was a gunner, a spotter, and a man for security. The reason for using 3 men was that the gunner would become so engrossed in the target that the spotter would have to give the gunner his correction factors. What most people do not realize is that most sniper shots are fired at less than 150 yards. To become really effective you need to know your gun, ammo, and practice long range marksmanship. After that, a person needs to know the other things that help one to exist: escape and evasion, camouflage, and living off the land.

ASG: You mentioned correction factors. What correction factors must be considered?

Ed: Correction factors are conditions that must be adjusted for in order to insure the proper strike of the bullet. A number of these factors involve weather and must be understood clearly. For example, humidity and cold temperatures affect accuracy because the bullet must push through a heavier medium than warm dry air. Fog is the worst because it is 100 percent humidity and forces the bullet to drop very quickly. High altitude has the opposite effect. Hunters often find that a bullet



This is Isenberg's own .338 Magnum bolt-action sniper rifle. The stock is fiberglass.



Sniper/counter-sniper weapons built by Ed Isenberg are, top left, .338 bolt-action with fiberglass stock; right, an M14 with match barrel and pistol grip stock; and M16 with floating barrel. All are ART scope equipped.

they zeroed in at 300 feet of altitude overshoots the target in the Colorado mountains. Shooting uphill, downhill, into the sun and wind, all have an effect. It takes special training to understand all of the environmental effects. Very few shooters have ever experienced these conditions.

ASG: If this is true, how can a shooter compensate for weather conditions?

Ed: Even with scopes such as the Art II, which compensates for elevation, windage must still be estimated. Once you identify the factors to compensate for, it still comes down to Kentucky windage and Tennessee elevation. But, you can't begin to compensate until you know what to compensate for.

ASG: What tricks are there for determining distance to the target?

Ed: There are some simple tricks that can be used to estimate distance. Often beginning shooters estimate the total distance to a target in one lump, such as "half a mile." This is not very well thought out. But, shooters can be amazingly accurate in estimating distance by breaking it down into smaller chunks and adding them up. For example, figure it like this: from myself to the tree is the length of a football field, 100 yards; from the tree to the rock is about the same, 100 yards; and from the rock to the fence looks like about 25 yards. The total distance to set the sights for is 225 yards. Most people tend to underestimate distance at longer ranges unless they use some trick or ranging device.

ASG: What weapon should a survivalist use for countersniping?

Ed: The Army uses a gas operated, semi-auto rifle for sniping because the men not only must function as snipers, but also as members of a combat unit. The gun usually has a 20-round magazine and scope.

ASG: Can countersniping be done with a bolt-action rifle?

Ed: Yes, it can be done better with a bolt action because it is inherently more accurate than a semi-auto. Gas operated

rifles do not have the accuracy because of their many moving parts changing position and wearing out. There are a million and one things that affect accuracy and reliability, from bolt headspace to spring wear. Also, don't forget, a gas-operated rifle forcibly transfers a round from the magazine to the chamber. Often this deforms the bullet or knocks it off center. There are some changes in the air though. The new M16A2 is coming out with a heavier barrel, having a 1-in-7-inch twist. The M16A2 will shoot a 70-grain bullet at about 3,100 fps, compared with the old M16 (with a 1-in-12-inch twist) which shot a 55-grain bullet at about 2,850 fps. This and other improvements should compensate for other accuracy factors and improve the rifle considerably.

ASG: Ed, you are an expert counter-sniper. What rifles do you use?

Ed: I use three rifles which I assemble and sell. One is a semi-auto AR-15 [.223 Remington (5.56mm NATO)] with a 24-inch barrel having the 1-in-7-inch twist. The barrel is especially designed to free-float in the hand guard. The rifle shoots a 70-grain bullet at over 3,100 fps and produces groups of 1 inch or less at 100 yards—guaranteed. The rifle is outfitted with two

20 round magazines and a sling, and sells for \$1,000, or \$1,500 with an Art II scope.

The second rifle I use is an M-14 in .308 Winchester (7.62) with a match barrel. It is a medium-weight semi-auto with a pistol-grip stock, and has a 20-round magazine. The rifle is fitted with an Art II scope and comes with a case and sling, for \$2,500.

The third rifle, which I thoroughly enjoy shooting, is a .338 Winchester Magnum bolt action. It has a Remington action and Shilen barrel bedded in a fiberglass stock. I also make the gun with a Winchester action. It comes with an Art II scope, sling, and case, and sells for \$2,500. I shoot deer dead-on at 1,400 meters with this one.

ASG: A lot of survivalists cannot afford custom countersniper rifles or already have a rifle collection. In this case, what rifles are best to use?

Ed: There are many rifles available, and there are some things shooters should consider. A countersniper's rifle and accessories should be simple, reliable, easy to carry, and accurate. For example, the Ruger Number One rifle with its rolling block and single shot is exceptionally accurate, reliable, and simple in design. Single shot pistols such as the Thompson Centerfire are also exceptionally reliable. Both firearms can be used for countersniping and for game. With ammo bands on the stock or around the shooter's wrist, they can be reloaded quickly. Remember, first-shot hit probability is most important, and single-shot rifles are well known for this.

A survivalist, like a countersniper, should pack his shooting supplies with him. Simplicity is the key. Basic reloading supplies should be carried. A hand-held Lee reloader is simple. It's slow, but it doesn't require a bench or electricity. Powder, primers, bullets, and cases should ►

BULLET STRIKE: THE EFFECTS OF WEATHER

Weather Condition

Wind from the side:

Wind from the front:

High temperature:

Low temperature:

Humidity, fog, and rain:

High altitude, if zeroed at low altitude:

Low altitude, if zeroed at high altitude:

Mirage:

Shooting up- or downhill:

Effect

Horizontal bullet stringing.

Bullet drops.

Flattens bullet trajectory. Increases bullet velocity.

Reduces bullet velocity. Bullet drops.

Reduces bullet velocity. Bullet drops.

Increases velocity. Bullet rises.

Reduces bullet velocity. Bullet drops.

Changing sight picture.

Increases bullet velocity. Bullet rises.

COUNTERSNIPING



This ridge has likely sniper positions, indicated by the orange cones. Ridges such as this should be cleared of brush, if they are near a retreat.



A side view of the ridge is shown as the light-colored area in the center of the photo. The ridge on the left is 60 yards from the tree line on the right, which is the sniper's likely escape route.

be carried. A simple spotting scope or binoculars should be included. Don't forget cleaning supplies.

Ammo selection is a crucial problem for the survivalist. Some supplies such as primers and powder will have to be stored. In a military crisis, spent brass will be easy to find. However, the survivalist will have to have 10 to 15 thousand bullets or depend on lead. Lead will be easy to find in society's waste or in ore. The survivalist will have to be able to cast his own bullets, and put gas checks on the bullet bottoms when he loads his own cartridges, or use less powerful loads. Lead bullets shoot acceptably in .223 and quite effectively in .308 calibers. You can see, there is a lot to consider, but always keep it as simple as possible.

ASG: A countersniper must have many skills. What skill training do you provide countersnipers?

Ed: The goal of countersniper training is to teach a person to make first-round hits on small targets having a diameter of 4 inches or less at 300 yards or more. The trainee must be able to do this under stressful conditions in a variety of impromptu positions. I provide a 3-day course. The first day is spent learning the fundamentals, from breath control to shot-group error analysis. Before the day ends, instruction involves weapon systems, firing positions, and weather effects. The second day includes day- and night-firing exercises, while the third day includes team integrated firing, practical exercises and skills tests for graduation. My marksmanship training includes short-range (500 meters) and long range (1,000 meters) shooting.

ASG: You mentioned that most survivalists will be banded together in small groups. When survivalists set up a camp or a retreat, how can they protect themselves from snipers?

Ed: First of all realize that countersniping is the reverse of sniping. Survivalists should learn all the sniping tricks, and

identify which tricks will be used against them. You have to start thinking like a sniper. Sniping was really big during the Civil War. Snipers made 2,000 yard shots using Henrys and Sharps rifles and battled for days. A lot of officers on both sides fell before they realized how to protect themselves from sniping. Because of the great ranges of the shots, snipers had to be used to shoot snipers. Even today, police S.W.A.T. teams use snipers to remove entrenched gunmen. First you have to learn sniping.

ASG: What can be done to prepare a defense for a retreat?

Ed: Examine your retreat and its surroundings. Snipers use high ground or high structures whenever possible. They won't shoot from a position they can't escape from. Identify likely sniper positions and escape routes. Hills are the first place to look for sniper positions. Once a sniper is above you in a protected position, he will be extremely difficult to dislodge. Clear any likely sniper positions by removing brush or structures. Escape routes should be cleared, and if they cannot be cleared, set traps. Escape routes are often approach routes and you can stop the sniper before he takes a position. Also, well-secured terrain that does not offer concealment for attackers will discourage those who may be thinking of attacking you.

ASG: What should be done when a sniper attacks?

Ed: Try to use a countersniper shooting from a concealed defensive position to remove the sniper. The countersniper should be your group's best long-range shooter. The sniper has to show himself eventually, no matter how little he shows. That is when the countersniper must hit his mark.

Once a sniper is in a protected position, it becomes a dodge and weave proposition in which you work your people in close to the sniper. Sooner or later the sniper will expose himself in his attempt to defend

himself. When the sniper fires at someone, whoever is approaching from the opposite side moves in as rapidly as possible to the next protected position. S.W.A.T. teams work on this principle. However, they train extensively to minimize their own exposure while moving. If you've set your traps in the escape route, leave the route open and your countersniping may flush the sniper into the trap.

Snipers do not usually carry a large quantity of ammo because they want to stay light in case they have to run. Another countersniping method is to run the sniper out of ammo in order to jump him. Of course it is risky because you have to give him something to shoot at. Remember, a good sniper can create havoc with a few rounds.

ASG: How should a countersniper protect himself when under sniper fire?

Ed: The countersniper should shoot from the shadows and keep low to the ground. Never shoot from a window, but if you have no other choice, shoot from as far back inside the house as possible. Using loopholes is one of the most effective ways to shoot from a house. Loopholes are small openings cut into the walls at strategic positions. Protect the shooter by piling dirt below and around the loophole. Don't stick your rifle barrel through the loophole; it will give your position away. Shoot from a distance behind the opening. False loopholes can be painted outside the house to confuse attackers.

When countersniping outdoors, camouflage isn't as important as keeping low and in the shadows. People can do this by wearing subdued natural colors. Avoid wearing recognizable clothing. Baseball caps have a definite shape, for example, so don't wear one. Wear a soft floppy bush hat. Instant camouflage can be obtained by tying tree branches and grasses to your body and rifle. Make some mud and streak your face and hands with it. Many shooters conceal themselves, but forget to conceal their rifles. When under sniper fire, this is usually the last mistake.



Isenberg's fold-up countersniper rifle is shown in its carrying case with ART II scope and ammo.

ASG: Ed, what should survivalists do if they are on foot or in a vehicle and come under sniper fire?

Ed: If they are on foot, hit the ground. Conceal yourself anywhere, don't move, and minimize noise. The best concealed person should carefully try to spot the sniper's location. Pick an escape route and move away from the sniper. If you can get 500 to 600 meters away from the sniper, the average shooter won't be able to hit you. If the sniper is trained, you'd better get 1,400 to 1,500 meters away—and keep moving.

You can get an idea of how well trained the sniper is by the accuracy and distance of his first shot. As in all survival situations, don't panic and keep yourself low and concealed as much as possible.

If the survivalists in your group are in a vehicle, they should crouch down and drive quickly away from the sniper. If a shot hits the front of the car, don't drive forward in that direction. The same goes for the other sides of the car.

ASG: What should survivalists do if faced with a military threat?

Ed: Survivalists may want to use sniping when they are faced with a heavily armed force. Sniping can be used to slow up an enemy's advance while the group members escape. The morale of the threat force will drop just from the harassment. Most military forces would not want to lose time or resources just to get a little band of survivalists. A military force would probably choose to bypass the survivalists, unless the survivalists were harassing the force, or were blocking an important route.

Ed Isenberg made it clear that countersniping is simply another survival skill that requires study and preparation. Understanding the threat of sniping is the first step in protecting oneself from it. Ed's marksmanship and countersniping courses are priced at \$300 for the three-day sessions. Inquiries about his custom rifles, and his classes, should be directed to Ed Isenberg, 1306 Oak Hill Drive, Dept. ASG, Copperas Cove, TX 76522, phone (817) 547-8433. ●

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Staff Evaluation



Here the artillery powder cannister is ready for loading with survival gear and burial.



First aid supplies, vacuum-sealed inside a No. 10 can, are placed into the cannister.

CACHING, CONCEALMENT OF stored essential goods against time of dire need, is a long-known technique used by explorers, backwoodsmen and Indians that in recent times has been adapted to survivalism. Preservation of small quantities of food, tools, equipment, clothing, weapons for defense and foraging, and medical supplies could, one day, prove of great value. The aforementioned articles, to be stored over the long term, must be kept cool and dry. This may mean burial to a depth of 3 feet or more in some climates, and it certainly means use of an airtight, watertight cache container in all climates.

A U.S. Army surplus item, steel cylinders used originally for shipment, storage and protection of artillery powder charges, may prove to be the affordable cache container for budget-minded civilian-survivalists.

The cylinders, available from Glenn's Trading Post, Poverty Flat, P.O. Box 857, Dept. ASG, Eagar, AZ 85925, sell for just \$20 each, and that price includes shipment

to the purchaser in the Continental U.S. Moreover, each order includes a bag of desiccant.

Each cylinder is 32.5 inches long, and 8.75 inches in diameter inside, for a total of 1.3 cubic feet of stash space. The cylinder is protected by four circumferential weldments for added strength and protection from abuse. The bottom is welded on.

The cylinder is accompanied with a pressure sealing lid, which is actuated by turning a T-handle. Moving the T-handle clockwise moves the lid's 3 sealing dogs into corresponding latching/sealing grooves positioned at 120 degrees apart around the cylinder's top. Continuing to turn the handle clockwise draws the dogs upward into their sealing latches, forcing the lid downward and sealing its rubber gasket against the mouth of the cylinder. When the handle-and-dogs system is cinched up tight, the gasket provides an effective seal against entry of dust and moisture.

Turning the handle counterclockwise

releases the pressure seal, and sends the dogs downward and free of their latching notches.

Steel Stash—*American Survival Guide* took a sample of the surplus steel stashes to a remote retreat area and put it to work as a real-world survival cache.

The amount of survival equipment that could be stuffed into that 1.3 cubic feet was amazing. Things were packed carefully in order to maximize both quantity and quality of survival gear in the minimum of space. The ASG cache includes first aid and medical supplies, and freeze dried food, each packed in sealed No. 10 cans; a survival buttpack for the trail, complete with snare wire, tools, fire starters, and quick energy food; an air pistol and pellets for foraging; topographic maps of the immediate area for escape and tactical use; a U.S. Army *Escape & Evasion* manual; and an Explorer survival knife with whetstone, compass, wire cutters, signaling mirror, and saw.

ASG crewmen elected not to cache cartridge weapons, as their belief is that when the time comes, the weapons will be better in hand than in a distant cache. The target-type airgun will suffice for small game foraging, and meets the requirements for silence and stealth.

After the selected basics and the freshly oven-dried desiccant sack had been put in the ex-GI cylinder, there was space remaining for some afterthoughts: gloves, thermal longjohns, bandannas, and toilet paper packed in and around the other articles. There's no guarantee that the cache will be needed only in moderate summer months. The minimum winter needs were met in basic fashion with these additions.

When everything was packed inside, the cylinder's gasket was given a coating of silicon sealant that's ordinarily used by the crew to prevent propane storage cylinders, valves and hoses from leaking. And then the cylinder was sealed shut.

There is no provision for securing the cylinder's contents, other than holes drilled for lead-and-wire seals or safety wire. For this reason, the ASG crew purchased a lightweight bicycle chain and small cylinder-type lock to do the job.



The lid has three locking/sealing dogs which are actuated by the T-handle, center.



The inside of the lid is fitted with a neoprene seal to keep the cylinder watertight.

The top has been dogged down, and the chain has been placed over the dogs to slow thieves.



▲ On the surface, the OD cannister is nearly invisible in the natural camouflage of brush.

► Burial is the best security method, but a surface cache can be retrieved more easily.



Such an arrangement would serve to merely slow an attack on the cache. However, it might prove more effective were a longer length of chain used, and the chain run through some buried concrete block, or through an eyebolt in a major tree root, or granite boulder.

And, too, any sort of hardware for security can be welded onto the outside of the cylinder, so long as the welding heat doesn't deform the precision seal ring.

Hiding Out—There are two ways to hide and secure the stash: (1) on the surface obscured by brush and/or rocks, or (2) below the surface, buried below the frost line, and perhaps anchored as discussed above.

The cylinder received by ASG people for evaluation was faded olive drab in color—good ol' GI OD—hence blended well with low-growing oaks, juniper scrub, sage and laurel in the retreat area.

One crewman hid the cylinder in a clump of brush—and the others couldn't locate it. Unless marauders knew exactly where the cylinder was concealed in the brush, it could be found only by luck or mischance. Surface concealment assures quick retrieval by people on the run, but does not insure complete invisibility.

The classic method of caching is burial of the container with the goods inside. This assures complete concealment, but may hinder location of the cache. Digging for retrieval may require time and effort that

simply aren't available in a crisis situation.

It's up to the individual survivalist, family or group as to how best to cache emergency supplies, on the surface or below the surface—or maybe both.

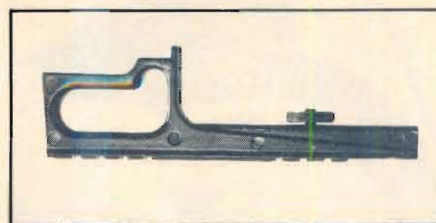
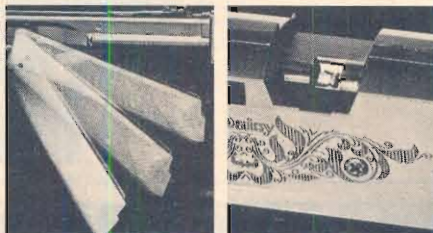
Evaluation—The Glenn's Trading Post surplus cylinders appear to be the right stuff for caching. Steel will rust, thereby providing its own rustproofing. The cylinders certainly will outlive their buriers by as long as a century. They can, perhaps, survive violence that humans can't.

At \$20 each, the cylinders offer the absolute "Best Buy" in caching equipment that's come along in quite some time. Additional information is available from Glenn's Trading Post. ●

SURVIVAL STUFF

Double Daisy

Daisy's newest airgun, the Powerline Model 860, features computer-assisted design for accuracy and utility. The arm is for teenagers, and is designed as a trainer. The rifle fires .177 pellets single-shot, or as a repeater, shoots BBs from a 100-shot magazine. The 860 has a rifled steel barrel, metal receiver, and a forearm pump lever for variable muzzle velocities from 1 to 10 pumps. The rifle features an impact resistant plastic Monte Carlo stock and fore-end, with molded-in checkering. Daisy Manufacturing Company, Inc., P.O. Box 220, Dept. ASG, Rogers, AR 72756.



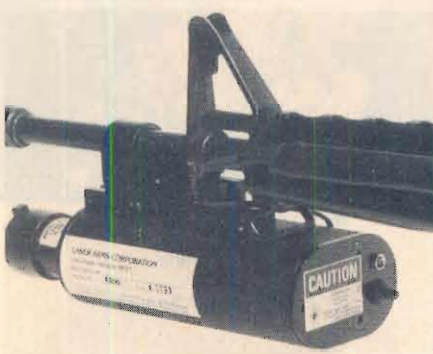
GI Spec

New from Federal Ordnance, Inc., 1443 Potrero Ave., Dept. ASG, South El Monte, CA 91733, phone (800) 423-4552 from outside California, toll free, (818) 350-4304 inside the state, is a scope mount for the AR-15/M16 assault rifle. The mount fits into the rifle's carrying handle, accepts all Weaver-type rings, and features a quick-release thumbscrew. The mount is of all-metal construction and is built to GI specifications. It retails for \$15.90. FedOrd will provide additional details.



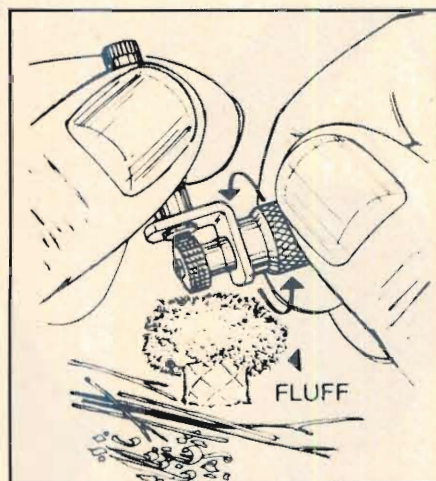
Now You See It

Hunter's Specialties, Inc., 5285 Rockwell Drive, N.E., Dept. ASG, Cedar Rapids, IA 52402, phone (319) 395-0321, now is offering "Bow-Flage" camouflage paints that can be sprayed on, then removed. Marsh Green, Mud Brown, Flat Black, Olive Drab, Leaf Green and Forest Green camo paints are available, along with Spray-A-Way camo remover, in 4-ounce spray cans at \$2.12 each. The paints are also available in 16-ounce spray cans at \$5.07. However, the paint remover is available only in the 4-ounce size. Firearms and survival equipment may be camouflaged, then quickly returned to original non-camo appearance. The paints are available in spring or fall kits, or in individual cans. Additional information and a free catalog of Hunter Specialties' camo accessories are available on request.



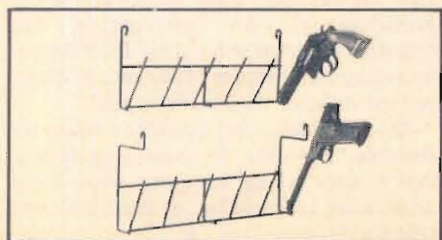
Laser Looker

Laser Arms Corporation, P.O. Box 4647, Dept. ASG, Las Vegas, NV 89127-0647, phone (702) 648-2795, has developed the R-200 self-contained laser gun sight. Featuring a helium-neon laser powered by a rechargeable NiCad battery, the R-200's circuitry's operating voltage is 1,200 volts, and its power output is 1 milliwatt maximum. The laser operates for 30 minutes continuously when fully recharged. The aiming spot is 2 inches in diameter at 50 yards. Recharging time is 3 hours or less. The on-off switch is contained in a pressure-sensitive tape. The R-200's overall weight is 1.75 pounds, and the device is 8.5 inches long, overall. Under-barrel mounts are available for AR-15/M16/CAR-15 at \$98 each. The laser sight itself carries a suggested retail price of \$995. The manufacturer will provide additional information.



Ingenious Igniter

Spark-Lite is an instant fire-starter that's new on the market. The Spark-Lite is said to ignite dry kindling in seconds with a twist of its knurled wheel against a flint to produce a hot spark. The Spark-Lite carries a lifetime guarantee, and will not wear out, using only a flint, with no chemicals or batteries. Included with the fire-starter is soft, easy-to-ignite tinder and extra flints, each good for approximately 1,000 starts. The igniter carries a suggested retail price of \$8.95, postpaid, two for \$14.95, from Products Unique, 210 Fifth Ave., Dept. ASG, New York, NY 10010.



Readyracks

Nesci Enterprises, Inc., P.O. Box 119, Dept. ASG, East Hampton, CT 06424, phone (203) 267-2588, has introduced the Six-Gun Pistol Rack as an accessory to its existing line of gun safes and security chests. Two models are available: one that slips over a door shelf in the gun safe, and the other with hooks for mounting on any

surface, including doors, walls and other gun chests. The racks are fabricated of heavy-gauge steel wire. Each has pegs for 6 revolvers or pistols. The units are covered with a permanent heat-bonded black nylon coating which prevents rust and damage to handgun bores. They are available at \$14.95 F.O.B. plant. The manufacturer will provide additional details.



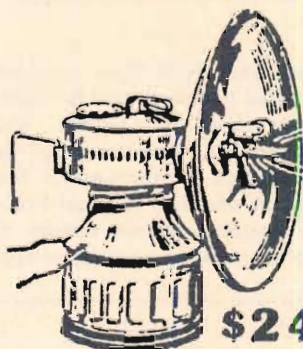
The Shocker

A new high-tech device for subduing violent individuals, muggers and rapists is the Nova XR-5000 from Hi-Calibre Products, Inc., 666 Dundee Road, Suite 1607, Dept. ASG, Northbrook, IL 60062, phone (312) 498-5680. The device generates an electronic pulse that interrupts and overpowers human neuromuscular systems. Contact stuns and dazes hard-to-handle assailants, including people on drugs. However, no permanent injury results. The

XR-5000 employs solid-state microchips to produce high voltage at low amperage and low frequency. This electrical output has proven effective, but completely safe in tests. A charge of 2 to 3 seconds results in

full muscle control disruption, and renders attackers helpless for up to 15 minutes. The XR-5000 sells for \$69.95, suggested retail, plus \$2 for shipping and handling, from Hi-Caliber Products. ●

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BOOK REVIEW



Improvised Munitions Black Book, Volumes 1, 2 and 3, compiled by the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Desert Publications, P.O. Box 1600 Cottonwood, AZ 86326; Volume 1, 150 pages; Volume 2, 142 pages; Volume 3, 168 pages; paperbound, profusely illustrated; Volumes 1 and 2, 5½ x 8½ inches, \$9.95 each; Volume 3, 8½ x 11 inches, \$14.95.

Buy the set, and you'll know everything you ever wanted to know about destructive devices—plus about 105 percent. These instruction manuals were developed during the late 1960s for the Central Intelligence Agency and U.S. Special Forces. The three volumes contain recipes and instructions for making a variety of explo-

sives, propellants, fuses, detonators, delay mechanisms, mortars, rockets, incendiaries, grenade launchers and gelled flame fuels. Most of the devices can be fabricated from easily obtainable materials, and with commonplace tools—pocketknives, Mason jars, fertilizer, matches, rat traps, string and wire. Volume 3, the largest and most complete book of the three, containing the most technically correct illustrations, discusses various low- and high-grade explosives, and how to disguise them for possible defensive use, plus detonator circuitry. The how-to knowledge contained in these books may stand a survivalist in good stead, should the chaotic times that some foresee come to pass. Knowledge in itself isn't dangerous. Man's use of knowledge can be lethal. ●

BE PREPARED

(Continued from page 8)

wrong moment, or in front of the wrong people can do a lot of harm. The people who wish to abolish gun rights and gun ownership call us "gun nuts," an insinuation that anyone who owns or wants a gun is a mental defective. When we speak irresponsibly, we're helping the gun control types because we convict ourselves, in their minds. They can easily quote us to other people as "proof" that gun owners are truly "gun nuts."

It's very difficult to defend ourselves against such charges, because they're intangible. It would be easier to defend ourselves against a claim that gun owners are all criminals, because public records prove that most of us are not.

It's even harder to win over people who are utterly ignorant with regard to guns, and who are incapable of distinguishing fact from propaganda. Those of us who have been asked: "Why do you want a gun? They're only good for killing people," know the frustration of trying to explain that gun ownership is a healthy and worthwhile hobby, and that most gun hobbyists are not criminals or psychopaths, but rather respectable citizens.

The facts bear us out, but it's hard to present the facts to people who have had their minds made up and closed by propaganda. At least, we can avoid ill-advised statements when we speak of guns, and how we use them.

A person who's been persuaded to believe that gun owners are a bunch of nuts will find confirmation of this fallacy when a gun owner speaks out in a way that makes him or her seem irresponsible. It might be a formal occasion, or a party.

Party Talk—We know that at many parties alcohol flows freely, and that alcohol loosens inhibitions. Many people say things at parties that they would not

say, or at least would not say as forcefully, if they were in a different environment.

Words, once uttered, are impossible to recall. Talk about "blowing them away," whoever "them" might be, presents an impression of bloodthirstiness. It's important to speak very discreetly, even among friends. Friends are voters too. A friend might be a true friend, but have a negative impression of guns because of what he's heard you say.

Sometimes, when with other gun hobbyists, it's possible to relax and speak with less inhibition, but the best course is to be careful at all times. A good rule of thumb is to consider whether we'd be willing to write down what we say, sign our names to it, and see it published. If the answer is, "No," then it's best left unsaid.

What Can You Do—All of us who care about our right to gun ownership must be aware of these dangers. We must be careful about how we speak, always weighing the effects of our words on others. We must make it a habit not to say anything about guns without thinking carefully first, and we must be sure never to get into an argument about guns and gun ownership. In the heat of an argument, we can easily blurt out something which a moment later we wish we had not said. Anti-gun advocates often use this as a trick, getting a gun hobbyist or serious survivalist angry so that he'll say something impulsively, words which they can hold against him as proof of his irresponsibility.

Avoiding heated arguments is important, although it's hard to keep silent and walk away when our gun rights are threatened. We must remember that party talk by itself does not decide the issue, and that it's not necessary to answer every point an anti-gun type makes. Keeping a calm, dignified manner will make a better im-

pression than passionately arguing each point. Not all of us are cool debaters, though, and it's better to let an anti-gun person make his point than to give him more ammunition gratuitously.

If we believe that we want to counter anti-gun propaganda, it's critically important to be prepared. If we're going to debate, having the facts at hand and presenting them calmly will make a better impression than violent, emotional rhetoric. Actually, converting people to our cause works better one on one, because there isn't the emotionalism of a public discussion, with each party worried about losing face if he does not "win" the debate. A gun hobbyist who quietly explains the facts to a friend does more good than one who gets into a violent argument with an opponent.

Another action we can take is to make our shooting buddies aware of this too. A quiet talk with a gun-owner friend who sometimes gets too loud can do a lot of good. Explaining to him that one negative impression can destroy a lot of hard work on behalf of gun owners can show him that he must speak carefully. If he's prone to make statements like some of the ones quoted above, suggesting that he can express the same sentiments in a more low-key manner is helpful.

Actions speak louder than words. We see this every time there's an assassination. It results in a field day for the gun control people.

While actions do speak louder than words, words also have their effect. Anyone who speaks in an irresponsible manner about guns or the use of guns certainly isn't breaking the law as an assassin does, but he's doing harm to gun owners nevertheless. Silly, irresponsible talk can undo the work of serious and dedicated gun hobbyists. ●

ORGANIZED CRIME

(Continued from page 39)

convicted on a number of bank robbery charges.

Power—In another city, Jackson, Mississippi, authorities are looking into a series of incidents which illustrate the scope and power of the Dixie Mafia. The Mississippi Attorney General's Office received a federal government grant to establish a special task force for the purpose of investigating organized crime in that state. One of the unit's first moves was to employ the services of a top undercover agent who was ordered to infiltrate the Dixie Mafia's vice operations in Jackson.

The agent attempted to set up a prostitution operation, but soon found out that he'd have to play ball with certain "good ol' boys," including a Jackson Police Department Lt. John Moulder. This police officer asked for \$600 per week in protection money. When a U.S. Senator intervened to get Moulder off the hook on another criminal charge, the special task force informed its undercover agent that it also was terminating its investigation into activities in Jackson.

The Dixie Mafia, according to top anti-crime agents, has managed to involve elected and appointed public officials in its

schemes, not to mention the usual array of attorneys, bail bondsmen and other gray area travellers. But interestingly, these sources report, the Dixie Mafia has also managed, in some cases, to infiltrate the ranks of media reporters who obligingly use their position to gather intelligence on police activities, then report back to their gang bosses.

Clearly a sophisticated crime syndicate, albeit an informal alliance born of common purpose, the Dixie Mafia has managed to avoid the internecine warfare common to the Sicilian counterparts, who constantly quarrel among themselves, leading to unwanted publicity and police probes into their affairs. Relationships, according to informed sources, remain cordial and polite between local groups like the Dawson Gang of Greenville and Lester Pugh's bunch in Tulsa. They communicate when necessary, respect territorial boundaries and, most importantly, cooperate in their respective ventures.

Sources report that the Dixie Mafia slowly is moving out of its strongarm activities such as bank robbery in order to concentrate its efforts more heavily in the lucrative fields of drug dealing and vice operations. Because the Dixie Mafia

remains a basically regional problem, it manages to avoid the glare of publicity brought upon its more famous Sicilian brothers. Until the federal government wakes up to the activities of these gangs, police officials say, the crime binge will continue—as local police departments find it increasingly difficult to deal with the growing sophistication and interstate nature of this criminal enterprise.

The known list of other hoodlum organizations includes Boston's "Irish Mob," the "Greek Mob" in Philadelphia, the "Syrian Mob" in St. Louis, criminal elements within the Chinese tongs in San Francisco and New York, the "Mexican Mafia" in Los Angeles and various black and Puerto Rican groups in New York City.

But in order to fully understand what an impact organized crime has on the United States, it is necessary to examine the political corruption that allows the mobsters to remain in business.

Thirty years ago, United States Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, inspired by both the desire to be president and to accomplish something worthwhile, formed the Special Senate Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Inter-state

WE CARRY...



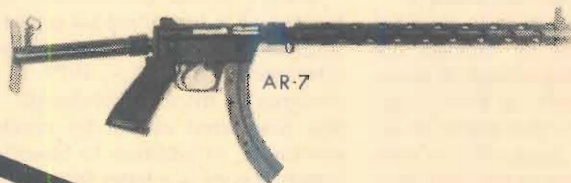
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ORGANIZED CRIME

Commerce. It did cause quite a stir.

The "Kefauver Committee," as it came to be known, exposed organized crime and corruption on a scale never seen before in American history, but sadly the long range effects of the group's work left a great deal to be desired. Even though the structure of the hoodlum empire and their course of conduct was detailed clearly and factually, enforcement agencies at the city, county, state and national level failed miserably to respond to this cancer that was eating away at the heart of a great nation, and the deadly disease continued to grow.

In 1963, an identified member of organized crime by the name of Joseph Valachi appeared before the United States Congress and filled in all the spaces that Kefauver had missed.

Even though Valachi spent days describing a national multi-billion dollar network of professional criminals that were growing rich by feeding on the human weaknesses (gambling, narcotics, loan sharking, prostitution, etc.) of millions of Americans, elected and appointed public officials made only token efforts to slay the dragon.

Corruption—The most important question of all is: If government has heard the words of the turncoat gangsters, listened to the wire taps and read the reports of their own undercover agents, why does the hoodlum empire remain as solid as ever, and continue to grow as rapidly as the national debt? The answer is corruption, corruption of those who are charged with the responsibility of defending society. Organized crime has infiltrated the nation's political structure at every level and, in fact, has become a *second government*!

There is nothing that has greater impact on any American than an actual incident in U.S. history that is crystal clear in its implication and arousing to our American sense of justice. Such is the true story of Andrew J. Susce, Sr., of Newton Falls, Ohio, an honest cop who became a victim of that odious second government.

It was the summer of 1944, and World War II was still raging when Andy Susce was fired from his job as a Zone Deputy Inspector for the U.S. Internal Revenue Service in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Susce was fired because he was asked to do a dangerous job. On February 17, 1982, almost 40 years after the IRS let him go, Susce was finally able to tell a committee of the U.S. Congress the shameful events that led up to his dismissal.

The elderly former treasury department investigator told the subcommittee how he was ordered by his superior to conduct an investigation of the tax records of John Sebastian LaRocco, a Pittsburgh racketeer. Susce said he was startled when he received the assignment "since it was not my responsibility to investigate." He said he asked to have the investigation

ORGANIZED CRIME: A GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Beef—Dispute, argument.
Boiler—Automobile, car.
Button Guy—A "soldier," a respected, inducted member of organized crime.
Capable Kid—Murderer.
Claimed—Businesses or persons controlled by a specific mob family.
Crew—A small group within the crime family.
Earner—One who generates cash for the family.
Fence Jumper—One who has moved from one crime family to another group.
George—A nickname for valuable persons or things.
He's Got the Medallion—See Button Guy, above.
Juice or Vig(orish)—The massive interest due on a loan from a loanshark or "shylock."
Kid—Everyone who is not "made," meaning not inducted into organized crime.
Law or Johnnie Law—Law enforcement personnel, from U.S. attorneys down to crossing guards.
Madam—An extortion victim.
Made Guy—Same as Button Guy, above, and He's Got the Medallion, above.
My Friend—Associate's reference to "made guys" to whom he reports.
Outfit—A crime family.
Pedigree—A background check on a person or business.
Pigeon—Informant.
Registered Beef—A problem that has been brought to the attention of a "made guy."
Riding the Erie—Someone is listening to this conversation.
Sit or Sit Down—A meeting to determine a solution to a problem.
Take It to the Table—See sit/sit down, above.
Tom/Bad Guy—Law enforcement.
Who Is He With?—To which "made guy" does this individual report.
Wise Guy—A mob or crime family man, an inducted member.

turned over to someone with experience in the investigative field, but was refused.

Susce said he was not willing to settle for a whitewash job when he tackled the investigation and was determined to penetrate the LaRocco combine in Pittsburgh. One of his contacts was the mob's bookkeeper, who furnished Susce with records of the numbers operations at the time. One name in the record book was a Joseph Brusco, LaRocco's partner. At first refusing to talk to Susce, one day Brusco walked into his office and confessed. Susce stated that Brusco named prominent public officials who protected the Pittsburgh rackets.

"My plan was to prove not only that LaRocco was delinquent, and negligent in his tax payments," Susce said, "but that the mobster's forces had penetrated the highest elective offices in Pittsburgh and the state of Pennsylvania, and in doing so, corrupted policemen, aldermen, judges,

lawyers, federal agents and private citizens." Susce said he also wanted to establish that there was an organized gang of mobsters at work in the country. "Up to this time (the 1940s), the FBI denied the existence of organized crime," Susce said.

Susce completed his report on December, 1944. About a month later, he was told to rewrite the report, removing all names, before sending it to Washington, D.C. Susce refused to comply. The tax commissioner at the time later went to prison for tax evasion.

A second request was made to Susce to rewrite his 300-page report with a carrot added. If he would rewrite the report, he would be assigned to the campaign staff of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Again, he refused.

Susce said nothing happened for several months. Then in August, 1944, he was asked to sign a blank resignation, and he refused. He was told the report had to be rewritten or burned. "At that point, I was told to turn in my credentials and any work in progress. I did. That evening, a special delivery letter came, informing me that I had been discharged from government service."

Susce said his report was "lost" for more than 10 years until a special investigation by Senator J.J. Williams of Delaware uncovered it in IRS archives in Philadelphia.

The report, Susce said, was then sent to the U.S. Attorney's Office in Pittsburgh, and was useful in several investigations conducted by Richard Thornburg, a U.S. attorney at the time, now governor of the state.

"Thornburg demonstrated that my report was honest and correct, and that it could be used to make cases for the justice department. However, while the report was used, nothing was done for me. I have waited 38 years to tell my story to a congressional committee, and I hope and trust that you will review it and come to my assistance." This was the closing statement by Susce at the February 17, 1982, hearing.

Susce said that the material with which he worked in compiling his report, and the original report itself, were found in an unmarked box in May, 1979, in the U.S. Attorney's Office in Pittsburgh. The box was discovered almost by accident, and contained, in addition to Susce's original report, a copy of a letter from the late John Edgar Hoover, FBI director, requesting a tax investigation of the Pittsburgh crime organization. The box also held the Brusco confession. The Hoover letter puts the Susce investigation on solid ground. He had been accused of conducting it without proper authorization.

After being fired from his government job, and because of threats to his family, Susce left Pittsburgh and, in 1944, moved to Newton Falls, Ohio. He was later employed by Dunn and Bradstreet and became one of their most successful salesmen, retiring in 1968.



This is Carlos Marcello, identified by a U.S. Senate committee as head of the New Orleans Cosa Nostra.

Black Cloud—The black cloud of organized crime that hangs over America is a major threat to the nation's domestic security, perhaps its very survival. The tenacles of the beast have reached into every pocket through its control of labor unions, banks, meat packing houses, and every other extant business and industry.

But the most ridiculous part of the

entire organized crime scenario are the government spokespersons who have often stated that it's the fault of the public that the organized crime problem continues to mushroom. They say the public is "apathetic" about the mob's machinations.

The answer to this nonsense is the experience of the corporate executive who went to the police and asked for the names of the businesses in his town that were owned by the hoodlums so he could make sure his company did not have any contact with them. The police, in turn, told the concerned citizen that they did have such a list, but it was "secret."

The question, then, is: How can Americans fight back when the government won't provide the information they need, and only one out of the three major TV networks and about five daily newspapers in the country have the guts to ever report on organized crime? The answer is that Americans are watching a great and wonderful nation being destroyed by greedy and self-serving individuals who, when the ends comes, will be the first to flee elsewhere to do the same thing again.

The only hope Americans have is that enough rugged, tough, dedicated citizens will join together to demand an end to corruption and reclaim the America that millions have died to preserve. ●

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RETREAT AT THE READY

(Continued from page 27)

source available, then efforts should be made to insure its continuous availability.

A running spring should have some form of basin or pool to trap as much water as possible. This insures a water supply if the spring should for some reason stop flowing. A series of dams and pools constructed downstream will trap additional water and improve wildlife habitat, increasing the chances of finding wild game nearby.

If there are no surface or shallow sub-surface water sources nearby, then consideration must be given to trapping and storing water by some other means. One of these is the construction of large above ground or underground water catchment basins. These are used very effectively in some areas of the southwest, and consist of large holding tanks with even larger plate collectors on top. The collectors are normally of metal to encourage condensation and shaped like a shallow inverted cone with a drain in the middle to catch runoff. Since the tanks are almost totally enclosed, evaporation is minimal, and the setups are very effective, storing water for cattle and other animals year-round. Although such a system can be fairly expensive, it can compare favorably with a deep well without the related pumps and plumbing.

Dwelling—Secondary to water is the living space itself. Unless the retreat has some type of dwelling on it when acquired, then the survivalist will have to put some thought into what shelter will be required for survival. Among the primary considerations should be making the shelter self-sufficient. This includes such things as cooking, heating, lighting, and plumbing. A source of heat and a method of cooking that are not dependent on outside energy sources are prime requisites for any retreat. A good wood stove is probably the best option when normal sources of power fail. While considering energy sources, keep in mind that smaller shelters require less energy to heat. The pioneers didn't need a room for each individual and neither does modern man.

One of the options available to the survivalist is the do-it-yourself approach to construction of suitable shelter. If this option is selected, local building codes need to be checked to insure compliance with appropriate laws. Some areas will require a building permit before any construction is allowed, and some areas will only require a permit for residential structures. The actual construction techniques used will be dependent on the type of materials selected. With a little perseverance on the part of the survivalist, native materials can be used to make a very serviceable shelter at relatively low cost. In areas with extensive forests, log construc-

tion is a natural, and will require a minimum of prepared lumber to complete. Used lumber from local salvage dealers can usually be found at a fraction of the price of new lumber, and can substantially lower the overall cost of constructing a shelter.

A good chain saw would be a practical investment for anyone contemplating the use of native timber for construction.

Earth and rock make low cost, durable walls, and afford good thermal insulation. In rocky or mountainous areas, underground shelter can be a viable alternative. While the construction of underground shelter can be extremely hard work, the actual techniques involved are within the capabilities of almost anyone. Explosives are an effective method of removing large rocks or other obstacles. Dynamite and other explosives can be purchased lawfully in most areas for legitimate purposes—agriculture, mining, excavation, etc. Careful handling and specialized knowledge are musts for anyone who is contemplating the use of explosives in preparing a retreat. (A very good source of information is the "Blaster's Handbook," available from I.E. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., and one of the older versions would be a valuable addition to any survivalist's library.)

The use of explosives has much to recommend it, not the least of which is the experience and knowledge gained in the use of explosives, but careful research is necessary on the part of the survivalist if this option is selected. Explosives do not belong in the family garage or any other place where accidental detonation can cause damage or injury. A safe, secure storage area is a mandatory requirement by law. Extreme care is required if the decision is made to use explosives in the preparation of the retreat, since a careless mistake on the part of the handler can be dangerous to innocent bystanders.

Another option which deserves consideration is one of the cabin kits available from numerous lumber yards. These kits typically consist of all the lumber and materials required to construct a shell home or cabin, with the purchaser responsible for construction. The lumber comes precut and, in some cases, includes prefabricated parts, such as roof trusses, etc. The purchaser is also responsible for buying and installing all material necessary for finishing the interior. Some of these kits can be a bargain if the survivalist possesses the skills and tools necessary to complete one. While on the subject of shelter, consideration can be given to mobile homes.

A mobile home might be a relatively inexpensive way to provide shelter, depending on the kind of deal the survivalist can make, but it should be kept in mind that they are notoriously energy inefficient,

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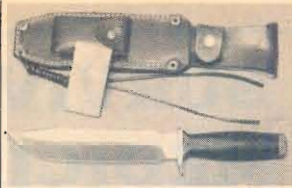
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RETREAT AT THE READY

in addition to requiring more than average maintenance efforts to keep them habitable.

Some thought should also go into making the retreat as inconspicuous as possible. Camouflage is the art of making an object appear to be something other than what it actually is. A small cabin or farm is less likely to draw attention than a weekend showplace for friends to admire. The less attention drawn by a retreat, the less the likelihood that it will have to be protected from someone with less foresight.

Supplies—Preparation of a retreat is a major step toward a viable survival plan. However, the best prepared retreat is not worth much without a basic stock of supplies with which to start up. Without going into what supplies may or may not be essential to survival, some method of storing those supplies and equipment will be necessary to protect them from exposure and vandalism. If the storage area will be unattended, then a cache site will probably be the best alternative to stocking supplies in the retreat dwelling. The cache site should be located in some place accessible to the survivalist, but which will not draw unwanted attention. Underground cache sites are the easiest to conceal and may be hidden under flower beds, ornamental shrubs, woodpiles, or anything else which strikes the survivalist's fancy.

One method for preparing an underground cache site is to use a 30- to 55-gallon oil drum or its equivalent with a replaceable top. Individual items can be wrapped in multiple layers of plastic garbage bags and will remain protected for extended periods of time without appreciable damage. Food items must be protected from rodents and other pests which might break open containers and damage the contents.

Any above ground sites must be well concealed to protect them from discovery by inquisitive passers-by. Accidental discovery of valuable supplies and equipment by someone else could result in the loss of the cache and for this reason above ground cache sites aren't to be recommended. For the same reason, abandoned mine shafts aren't practical cache sites, although they can afford effective protection from the elements.

If the retreat site will be under continuous observation, then cache sites do not take on the importance as they do when supplies can't be watched. In this case, existing facilities can be used. Caves, mines, barns, or other existent facilities can be improved with the installation of shelves, better protection from the elements, pest control measures, etc.

Any storage area chosen by the survivalist needs to provide security, protection from pest damage, and protection from

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the elements as a minimum. If the supplies are not usable when needed, then the survivalist has wasted more than just the time, effort, and expense of storing them.

The Garden—Food protection should rate fairly high on the list of improvements to make. This means a garden of some type is needed. A garden must be tended if it is to produce. This accomplishes two things: providing experience in growing foodstuffs, and providing a ready source of provisions to supplement those stored by the survivalist. Only non-hybrid varieties of produce should be cultivated, because most hybrid varieties are sterile and will not reproduce a second generation. All crops grown in the garden should produce the seeds for the next season's crop. Because establishment of a retreat is almost by definition a long-term investment, the planting of fruit and nut bearing trees can be a wise move. They may take several years to reach bearing size, but the minimal care required by them make them an excellent asset. Also necessary for self-sufficient food production, domestic animals have a place in the planning and preparation of the retreat.

While foraging may or may not provide the bulk of the survivalist's diet, it would be foolish to rely on that means. The husbandry of domestic animals provides a ready source of both food and draft animals. Horses are excellent transportation assets, but a good bull and a couple of cows is probably a better investment for food production. Cattle can be trained to serve as draft animals and accept harness for plowing, towing a cart, or any of a myriad of other tasks, and will also provide milk, butter, and cheese, as well as meat in the form of calves every spring. Cattle are not competitive with man for food resources, and are more or less self-sustaining, requiring little real care.

Goats are another excellent form of domestic animal, and being very hardy, require minimal care. Goats are browsers, much like deer, and as such, will survive on underbrush and other forms of vegetation that cannot sustain cattle. While goats are not suitable for use as draft animals, they are good sources of dairy products and meat.

The husbandry of domestic animals will require the construction of fences and pens, if for no other reason than to keep them home. Pens also serve the purpose of keeping the animals closer to the retreat, preserving their familiarity with the human presence.

Wild Game—Habitat improvements can significantly enhance the availability of wild game in the vicinity of the retreat, and deserve a place in the planning and preparation of the retreat. These improvements

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RETREAT AT THE READY

can range from improving natural water sources with catchment basins and dams to improving food sources, such as selective clearing of underbrush and sowing cover crops such as oats, vetch, clover, wild rice, and so on. The random distribution of brush piles and other cover can improve the availability of small game such as rabbits, squirrels, and game birds.

Salt blocks and feed troughs can be a major enticement to deer and other large animals. Game cultivated in this manner should never be hunted for sport. In the first place, it is illegal, almost everywhere, to hunt baited game. And hunted game becomes spooked, making it harder to take, should the time come when it becomes necessary.

Identification of the types of game to be found in the area of the retreat, as well as locating the areas where each species can be found, can save valuable time and effort if foraging becomes necessary.

Help—The concept of sharing and helping others is a very good one, and has been practiced on a large scale in this country, dating back to our first settlers. However, there are people in today's society who don't believe in the principle. In the event of major disaster and panic, there exists the possibility that some of the people who now make our streets unsafe will attempt to take by force that which they have neglected to provide for themselves, with little intent of sharing with the original owners. This necessitates some planning for the possibility of, (1) protecting the retreat, or, (2) getting away alive. Consideration of defensive preparations then becomes of some concern.

The first step in planning the defense is to consider the problem from an attacker's point of view. When all possible attack scenarios have been established, then the defensive planning can be completed. Defensive preparations need to cover every possible attack scenario.

While it is not a good idea to completely clear the area around the retreat, because that can call needless attention to it, some selective clearing probably will be required to provide good fields of fire.

Fields of fire should extend to the maximum range of grazing fire from the defensive positions. (Grazing fire is the area covered by a bullet that doesn't get more than one meter above the ground.) For normal small arms, the planning distance for grazing fire is about 350 to 400 yards. Dead space, the area that can't be covered by direct fire, should be covered by other methods, whether they are obstacles to keep the attacker from using the area or some type of area coverage weapon. Improvised flame weapons or mines can effectively cover such areas. While the possession of explosive devices is against the

law, any legitimate explosives on hand at a critical point in time can be used to make improvised claymore mines or other explosive devices.

Defensive positions must provide a maximum of cover and concealment to the defender, and should not be obvious to the casual observer. Positions can be disguised as flower beds, rock piles, firewood, or any of a number of other things. A shallow hole with 6 to 12 inches of dirt in front of it does not qualify as a defensive position, and does not provide any significant protection from small arms fire. Positions have to be substantial to provide protection and need to be deep enough to get completely out of the line of concentrated small arms fire. Frontal protection needs to be a minimum of 18-24 inches of dirt to stop concentrated fire.

Where possible, mutually supportive positions should be constructed to prevent positions from being overrun one at a time. Obstacles can be an effective way to channel attackers into areas more advantageous to the defender, as well as denying access into areas which would put the defender at a disadvantage. Properly placed obstacles, such as cactus, thorny hedges and wire entanglements, can cause anyone who approaches the retreat to expose himself and make identification easier.

Given thorough defensive planning and preparation, large capacity assault weapons may not be an absolute requirement in the defense. However, their inclusion and the inclusion of parts required to make them more combat ready will serve as additional insurance.

Thorough defensive preparation can serve as a deterrent in itself, convincing would-be attackers that an assault would be more costly than beneficial. At the same time, the survivalist should keep an open mind and realize that the time may come when it may be more expedient to abandon a retreat and move on. Therefore, the defensive planning should include plans for covered and concealed withdrawal routes out of the retreat. A well concealed cache of essential supplies located some distance from the retreat can mean the difference between discomfort and disaster should abandonment of the retreat become necessary, so this possibility should be carefully considered in the defensive planning.

In the eventuality of major disruption of society, the mere fact of survival will depend on the amount of planning and preparation accomplished beforehand. Very few people are qualified to survive with no prior preparation. Anything which **can be accomplished now, any knowledge gained now, will be inestimably more valuable at that time.** Today is the time to prepare, and when those preparations pay off, the dividend is survival. ●

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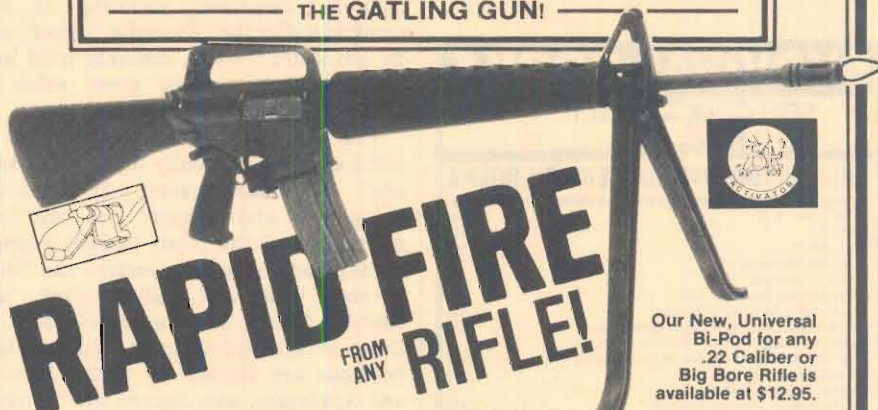
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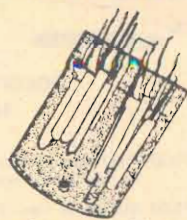
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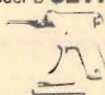
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The SHANGHAI SCHOOL

(Continued from page 35)

shots. In either case, however, the necessity of the supported, two-hand hold is as obvious today as it was then.

Although a two-hand hold is generally superfluous at extremely close range, it is most useful when the range increases to 10 yards or over. At this point, sights will probably become necessary, and it is generally assumed by many that the tenets of point shooting contradict or disallow the use of supported or sighted shooting altogether. Sights, after all, are merely contrivances used to better "point" the weapon, aren't they? Isn't it obvious that the ability to point accurately with just the arm decreases as the distance from the target increases? And doesn't a supported hold, at long range, help steady the gun for a better sight picture? Of course it does! The tenets of point shooting in no way ignore the necessity of sighted or supported shooting at long range, beyond 10 yards.

Under many circumstances, however, the use of a supported hold is counterproductive, as when one is holding a flashlight, carrying valuable objects, hoisting oneself over barriers, or feeling one's way in the dark. In these instances, the weak hand *must* remain free to perform other tasks. Sights, on the other hand, are seldom visible in the dark, which is a common circumstance in most shootout scenarios. For these basic reasons, then, sighted, two-hand shooting is not emphasized by the "Shanghai School" and its advocates, but is certainly used and appreciated as having great value in certain specific situations.

The type of two-handed hold used in point shooting is usually the "double-lock arm" or "isosceles turret," in which the firing arm and support arm are fully extended and the joints locked, support (weak) hand wrapping around the firing (strong) hand and pulling back, just slightly. This is a common hold used by those in law enforcement. Natural foot positions are stressed by both Fairbairn and Applegate, who discard the "straddle trench" position as being both awkward and unstable. The "isosceles turret" hold transfers the recoil directly to the shoulders, while keeping the weapon in place on the centerline axis. If the support arm is bent, the firing arm will tend to be pushed toward its particular side of the body, making accurate point shooting almost impossible, as the gun is no longer positioned along the centerline.

Hip Shooting—Many people assume mistakenly that point shooting and hip shooting are the same thing, which is erroneous. In hip shooting, the weapon is discharged with a bent arm braced, usually against the ribcage, either held close to the shooter or extended slightly. This

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Table of Contents

I learned of your magazine while looking for material on civil defense. I now consider myself a survivalist. However, I've an uneasy feeling about *Survival Guide*. Let me explain by comparing articles in the magazine with those that weren't, but might have been. An article on the Krico rifle suggested that a survival group might buy one. Nothing was said about amateur radio and operator training—the best way to insure post-crisis communication. The article "Trauma Management" could be a lifesaver in a pinch, but cities can die, too. What about clearing roads, shutting off broken gas lines and clearing downed live wires?

Don Latimer
Paramount, California

An 80-page monthly magazine can publish only a limited number of feature articles and columns. ASG, in the past has presented material on many of the subjects you've mentioned. Other articles are being prepared now for the future. We'd like to do it all at once, but the monthly magazine format just won't permit such.

Newsstander

I have been buying your magazine off the newsstand for several years and find it to be the most informative, worthwhile survival publication available. Would it be possible for you to publish back issues in book form for those of us who missed an earlier issue?

Mike Paun
Rockford, Illinois

Any reader who is interested in back issues may obtain them by sending \$2.50 per copy plus 50 cents per order to 2145 W. La Palma, Anaheim, CA 92801. Twelve-month binders are also available at \$5.95 each.

Canine Comparison

I read with interest your article on the German Shepherd/timber wolf crossbreed, "Timbershepherd" (August, 1984). It reminded me of the "Ultimate Survival Dog," the American Pit Bull Terrier (September, 1982). I own a pit bull and would like to compare the two. Pit bulls do not need a set routine of puppy-play activities. The typical pit bull is extremely loving to his human family, tolerant of those whom his master accepts, and a real man-stopper when necessary. A reasonably well bred pup can be had for \$200, and needs no extra training to provide protection. Effective though small (40-60 pounds), the pit bull can reside in an urban apartment on a reasonable amount

of dogfood, which the \$2,600, 122-pound Timbershepherd could not. I do not mean to sound overly critical of LRRP, who probably produces the best quality wolf-dog crossbreed available.

Carol Chiles
Austin, Texas

There is room in the protection field for both pit bull and Timbershepherd, depending upon individual needs. Not everyone lives in an apartment, or even likes smaller dogs, for that matter. Good preparation is knowing what works best for you.

Getting There

In your October issue, there was an article, "Escape By Car." I want to ask a few questions about it. First, I believe a pickup truck with a light camper is best. What do you think? Mothballing engines, transmissions and differentials is best with Cosmoline. What do you think? All necessary equipment can be carried by truck and camper. What do you think?

R.F.
Phoenix, Arizona

First, R.F., the best escape vehicle is the one you own at the time escape becomes necessary. A 4WD pickup, because it is a load-carrying vehicle may be best—for some. How about a family of six or eight? A station wagon might prove better. A camper, even a lightweight unit, isn't a good bet because it's simply dead weight. Take the camper off and use the resulting added load capacity of your truck to carry more vital survival equipment. Mothballing engines, transmissions and differentials can be carried out with Cosmoline or other heavy grease, or light oiling, or blister-packing. But how are you going to carry that spare engine with you? Engine and transmission are about 750 pounds of dead weight, about 250 pounds more than your pickup can haul, along with your tools and survival gear. Yes, all necessary equipment can be carried by a pickup truck—without the camper shell. What will permit your escape, though, is knowing how to use the equipment you choose to carry. ASG does not recommend trailers, campers or motorhomes as escape vehicles, as all represent excess weight and limited mobility to a great extent.

Surveyor

I have just subscribed to ASG after perusing publications in the field. No one else offers the vast, timely and informative material you do. Thank you and keep up the good work!

David W. Leland
Tulare, California

Thanks, David. We do our best. ●

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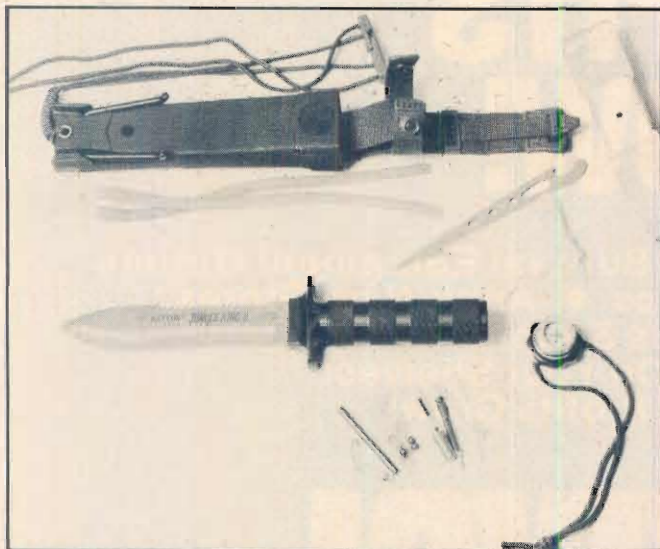
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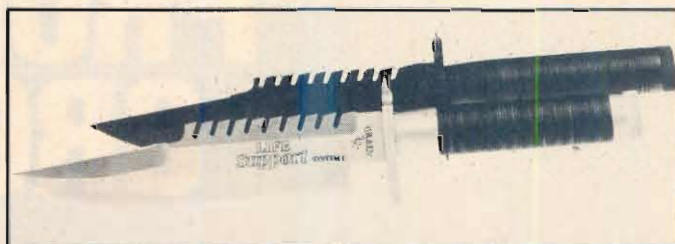
The HOLLOW HANDLES

It didn't take genius to predict the wedding of these knives to the survival movement...

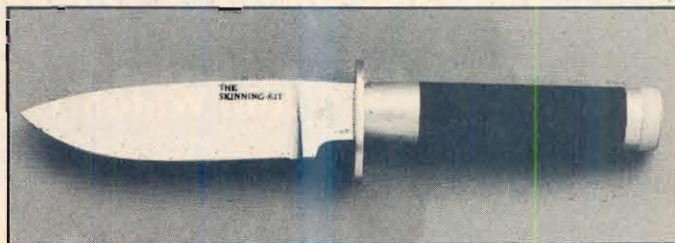
By Jerry Younkins



The Aitor Jungle King II has a number of features, including a slingshot and a spear.



The Jack Crain Life Support 1 is shown against the black version of the knife, rear.



This is Jack Crain's hollow-handled offering, The Skinning Kit.

I SAW MY FIRST hollow handle knife, a custom-made Randall, at the legendary Abercrombie & Fitch store in San Francisco during the middle 1960s, and while Abercrombie & Fitch is, sadly, no longer with us, the hollow handle currently enjoys its greatest popularity.

It did not take a genius to predict the wedding of the hollow handle to the survival movement, and when Sylvester Stallone's magnum opus to wilderness survival, *First Blood*, hit the theater screens, the bond was cemented. In the movie, Stallone plunged into the heart of the rugged Pacific Northwest, pursued by a flock of angry police officers, and hundreds of national guard troops. His only companion was his Jimmy Lile custom-made hollow handle knife. While one often hears of actors being upstaged by children, rarely has a film star been upstaged by a piece of cutlery. There is only one other movie where a knife has had such a prominent part, *The Iron Mistress*, the story of James Bowie and his blade.

The Original—The original Lile First Blood knife was limited to 100 pieces, and all were sold by spring of 1983. However, a similar pattern called the Sly II is currently offered, in blade lengths of 6, 7½ and 9 inches, by this renowned craftsman. There is no mistaking the fact that the Lile knives are exquisite in both design and workmanship, but because of the popularity of *First*

Blood, and the fact that Jimmy Lile also maintains the reputation as one of the world's premier custom cutlers, their price may be beyond the means of the average survivalist. All three models sell for \$580. This tends to put them in the collector's sphere, rather than as a tool you're going to hook on your belt each time you take to the woods.

Alternatives—One alternative to the Lile knife is the Explorer Survivor II from Gutmann cutlery. The Explorer is similar to the Lile knife, with a blade made of 440 stainless, and the distinctive rip-saw on the top of the spine. It features a 9-inch blade length, and is currently available from a number of suppliers.

The hollow handle is the unique feature of these knives. The tube serves as a repository for assorted small survival items, and what is carried in the handle may be tailored to the user's needs in his own environment. The following list represents a number of small, useful items that the user may wish to consider for carry: monofilament fishing line, thread, needles, waterproof matches, split shot, water purification tablets, medications, fish hooks, scalpel or X-Acto knife blades, wire saw, currency, and/or stimulants.

Quite often owners of hollow handle knives will wrap the handles with nylon cord, fishing line, thread or wire, all of which may prove useful in survival situa-

tions. A number of knives are equipped with a compass in the butt cap, including the Lifeknife, Brewer Survival Knife, Explorer camo series, and some of the custom knives.

Strength—The hollow handle concept has been criticized by some because the joining of the blade to the handle represents a suspect strength point, when compared with a full-tang blade. Admittedly, a hollow handle is not as strong as a full tang, but I am unable to document one instance of breakage during proper use. Remember, proper use does not include throwing or prying, and this is true with any knife.

A friend from Live Free, the nationwide survivalist organization, gave a severe testing to a Parker Survival II and one of the tests was hacking down a small tree. This moderately priced knife has proved extremely rugged. Another concern is the watertight seal of the butt cap. I have tested three different knives by submersion for periods of several hours, and found them to keep their contents secure and dry. Knives tested were the Lifeknife, the Parker Survival II, and the Eye Brand Survival Companion. The custom knives are beyond reproach with respect to watertight integrity.

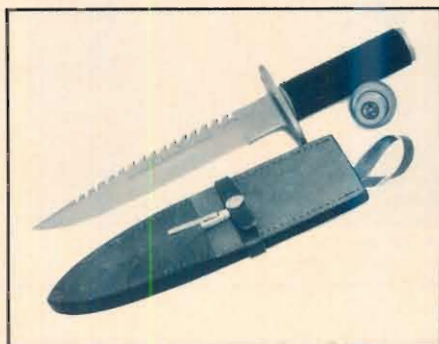
Following are brief descriptions of some of the hollow handle currently available, both commercially produced and custom-



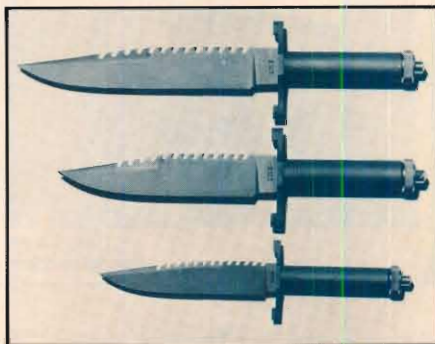
These three black hollow-handle designs are from Parker Cutlery.



Eye Brand Survival Companion has a 7 1/2-inch blade.



Here is Mike England's 2nd Chance hollow handle with saw-blade spine.



Jimmy Lile's Sly II series is patterned after the knife of *First Blood* stardom.



These black Eye Brand hollow-handled knives are the Survival Companion, top, and the Survival Knife.

made. The reader will find that variety is sufficiently wide to fit virtually every budget or personal taste.

Lifeknife—One of the first commercial hollow handles, the Lifeknife, features a 6-inch modified Bowie style blade with serrations atop the spine for sawing or slicing through coarse material. One excellent feature of the Lifeknife is that it contains survival items in the handle, including a wire saw, and a compass in the butt cap. There is a similarity in heft between the Lifeknife and the current USMC combat knife. The only drawback to the Lifeknife in the author's opinion is that the knife fits too loosely in its sheath, possibly causing loss in a rough-and-tumble survival situation. Also, as a matter of personal taste, I prefer a subdued blade rather than polished. This company also offers a version of the Explorer Wilderness Survival/Parker Survival II called the Lifeknife Commando. It, too, is supplied with pre-packed survival items, and also includes the NATO wire saw. This firm also offers for sale survival replacement components, something unavailable elsewhere for hollow handle owners.

Aitor Jungle King II—Truly the most unusual of all the commercially made hollow handle knives currently available, the Aitor offers more out-of-the-box features than any other survival knife. For example, in a move that borders on design genius, two metal prongs on the sheath fold out to form a practical slingshot fork. A detachable metal barrier divides the sheath into two compartments, one shel-

ing the knife blade, the other holding various survival items, including the rubber bands and shot pouch for the sling. The metal barrier itself has an eyehole and a reflective surface to use as a signaling device. A metal harpoon tip is also enclosed in the handle, should a fishing spear be needed. The back of the sheath bears a sharpening surface for a blade. An effective utility design, the single-edge blade itself has serrations atop the spine. A compass is attached to the butt cap and the hollow handle holds numerous prepacked survival supplies. This is quite a knife.

Eye Brand—Backed by six generations of fine German cutlers, Eye Brand offers two hollow handle patterns. The larger is called the Survival Companion, and has a 7 1/4-inch single-edge blade with serrations atop the spine and a single finger guard. The 6-inch blade with double guard, in the author's opinion, is ideal for survival. It is called, simply, the Survival Knife. The blade-making process from Eye Brand includes ice tempering and hammer forging, and provides a very strong blade. Both models are available with a non-reflective black coating. The 6-inch model has a large pouch on the front of the sheath for storage of additional survival accessories. Both patterns show exceptional quality.

Gutmann Explorer—Three different patterns are offered and may be purchased in a choice of either black handle and gun blued blades, or new camo handle and sheath. The camouflage series is sure to receive wide acceptance among survivalists. The Nightraider is a boot knife design

with a 5-inch double edged blade with a belt/boot clip style sheath, and a quick draw-thumb break release. The purchaser should remember that the double edge design is more applicable for defensive rather than utility use. The Wilderness II model sports a 5 1/2-inch Bowie style blade, a design that is effective for both utility use and defense. The Wilderness II has a sheath designed to be attached to the belt and has leg tie-downs. The third pattern, the largest with a 6 1/4-inch utility design, is called the Wilderness Survival Knife. Blade design on this model is excellent, with the wide point and effective serrations atop the spine. The merits of this model were described earlier. The camo models feature a compass in the butt cap and sharpening stone on the sheath.

Parker Cutlery—Parker offers one of the widest selections of knives for the survivalist and offers the same patterns as the Explorer knives, in both black and camo. One thing the reader should know about Parker is the firm's sales catalogues. Offered periodically, readers on a budget might wish to check these for savings.

Custom Cutlery—I have already discussed the Jimmy Lile First Blood knives, but there are numerous other custom knife makers who offer hollow handle designs. Custom knives represent a craft, an art form that is finally receiving deserved recognition. This is, without doubt, the Golden Age of cutlery, and yet they still remain the most practical of tools. I have selected two other knifemakers whose blades I have examined firsthand. Both

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The HOLLOW HANDLES



This is a sampling of various
hollow-handled knives and sheaths.

represent true excellence in design and execution. For those who can afford it, a custom knife has no peer.

Jack W. Crain—Jack Crain's Life Support Knives are available with standard features and a number of options that show exactly how much thought and precision goes into the manufacture of each knife. Blade composition is either 440C stainless with a matt finish, or tool or spring steel with black finish. Lengths of 7 and 9 inches are available. The hollow handle is machined from one piece of 4340 steel, allowing the knife to take more physical abuse with less possibility of damage to the threads that allow the buttcap to be removed or reinserted. The handle is wrapped with 300-pound-test line which has any number of survival applications and also prevents slipping of the grip. Machining on the handle prevents slipping of the thread. In a design innovation, these hollow handles have a wide tapering tang that attaches the blade to the handle with added strength. A heli-arc weld is used to form the handle-blade bond. Life Support Knives retail at \$350 for the 7-inch and \$375 for the 9-inch model. Jack also offers a new line called the Skinning-Kit, a utility hollow handle in either 4- or 5-inch blade lengths.

Mike England—Breaking new ground, Mike England offers both a total custom hollow handle and a new production model which is somewhat less expensive. The 1S is the total custom model with a 440C stainless blade, and a handle machined from non-magnetic 302 stainless. The 2nd Chance is the production model, identical in size and heft, the difference being that blade guard and handle are formed from one piece of 440C stainless with a buttcap

of aircraft aluminum. The same quality sheath and compass in the more expensive model is used. The response to this new production model, and small wonder, has been nothing short of fantastic. Retail prices are \$295 for the 1S, and \$199.95 for the 2nd Chance.

The work of craftsman cutlers such as Jack Crain and Mike England will stand against any survival knives in existence today in terms of design, materials, execution and aesthetics. ●

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Jack W. Crain
Rt. 2, Box 221F
Weatherford, TX 76086

Dallas Cutlery Corp.
(Aitor Jungle King II)
3611 Conflans Rd.
Irving, TX 75061

Mike England
608 West 4th
Cordell, OK 73632

Gutmann Cutlery, Inc.
(Explorer and Brewer Hollow Handles)
900 South Columbus Ave.
Mount Vernon, NY 10550

Knife Importers
(Eye Brand)
P.O. Box 2122
Austin, TX 78768

Lifeknife, Inc.
P.O. Box 771
Santa Monica, CA 90406

Jimmy Lile
Route 1
Russellville, AR 72801

Parker Cutlery
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6928 Lee Highway
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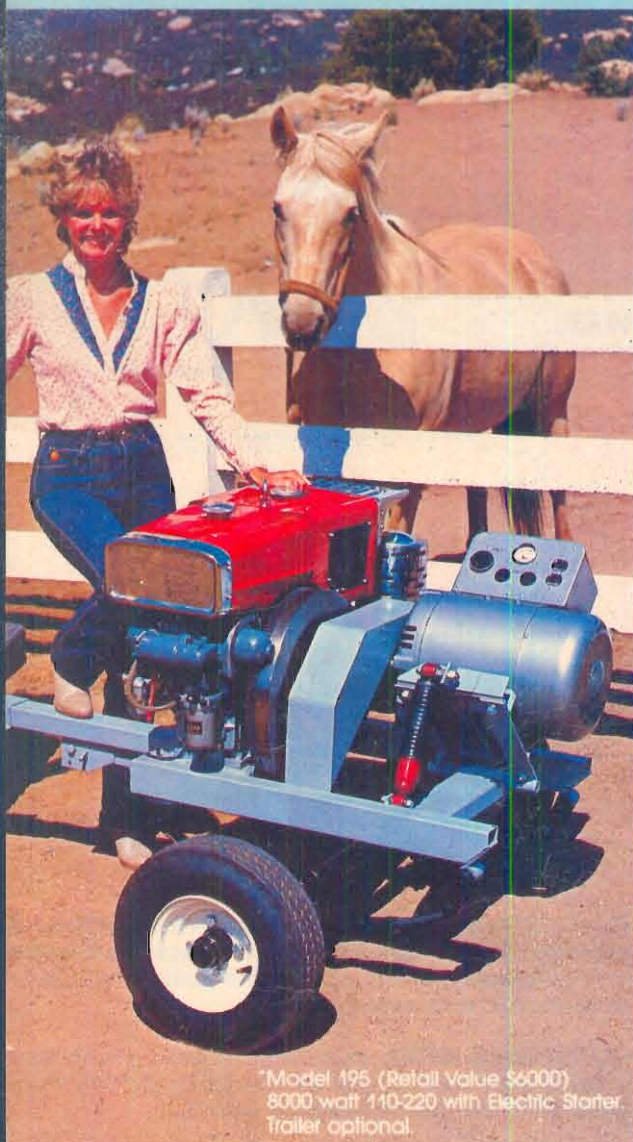
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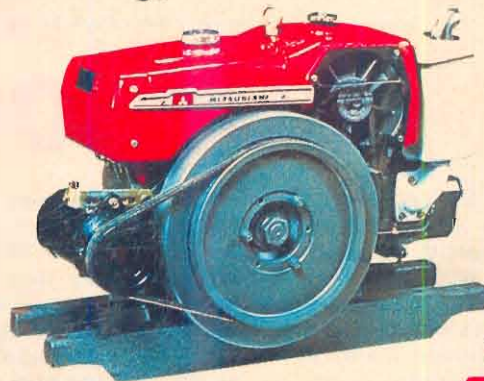
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